



REPUBLIC OF IRAQ
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
HUMAN RIGHTS DEPARTMENT



NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS PLAN IN IRAQ

(2021-2025)

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**Judge, Salar Abdulsattar Mohammed
Minister of Justice**

Council of Ministers

Decision No. (112) of 2021

The Council of Ministers, at its 12th ordinary session in 23/3/2021, decided the following:-

The adoption of the Iraqi National Human Rights Plan, attached to the letter of the Ministry of Justice No. (1165) in 27/8/2020, with taking into consideration the opinion of the legal department in the General Secretariat of the council of Minister, as follows:

- 1- Rearrangement of the timetables prepared for the implementation of the National Plan.
- 2- Adding a Representative of the High commission on Human Rights to the National committee on the writing of Treaty Reports on the conventions to which Iraq is a party.
- 3- Updating the plan in a manner that makes reference to recently adopted draft laws.
- 4- Sitting up a Ministerial Committee tasked with coordinating the implementation of measures of the plan, as well as following-up and evaluating the progress of the national plan of action. The committee includes representatives of National Institutions and Bodies and NGOs concerned with Human Rights issues, In addition to relevant government sectors in order to support the plan.
- 5- Committing to submit a public annual report on the progress of the work of activating the plan and its obligation to submit sectorial reports to the follow-up and assessment committee every 6 months.
- 6- Identifying accurate indicators to follow –up the measures, recommendations and activities that are contained in the plan as well as assess and accomplish them within the fixed period of time.
- 7- Studying the use of alternative solutions to address the lack resulted from abolishing the Ministries (Human Rights and Woman) .

Hameed Naeem Al-Gezi
Secretary General of the Council of Ministers
23/3/2021

On 23/March /2021, the council of Ministers has approved the National Human Rights Plan prepared by the Ministry of justice and other Ministries represented on the National Reports Writing Committee, to be as a guide for action for all institutions and civil society for the next five years for the purpose of implementing the recommendations of the International Human Rights Bodies.

The plan came in the context of the Iraqi government`s directions to improve the situation of human rights in Iraqi after the wave of popular demonstrations that calls for reform , the elimination of corruption , the restoration of the Iraqi National Identity and promotion of the rule of law.

The plan aims to :-

- Develop the national legislations system to be in line with the international conventions.
- Prepare and develop the national policies on the protection and promotion of human rights.
- Consolidate the national achievements in the field of protecting and promoting human rights.
- Build and support the institutional and individual capacities.

The plan devoted the participatory and integrative approach in the field of multilateral human rights between the federal government agency and the Kurdistan regional government represented by the office of the coordinator of international recommendations, gave a wide space to the work of civil society and its effort and had recourse to the effective role of the High Commission for human Rights and develop a mechanisms to work and cooperate with the active international organizations in Iraq.

The plan will be as an essential support for all committees , sections , departments and directorates of human rights in the Iraqi Ministries , non-Ministry bodies and the High Judicial Council to devote and allocate the role and missions of these bodies , increase their abilities and promote mechanisms of their work. The National Plan of Human Rights will regain the importance of Human Rights in the Iraqi field, as well as be as a basic start resource for reporting and implementing the international obligations.

Minister of Justice
Head of the coordination committee on the implementation of organized measures
Of the Human Rights National Plan
6/5/2021
Sulaymaniyah

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Introduction:

The Iraqi Constitution (2005) is the leading document for human rights as it affirms a set of human rights standards and principles contained in international agreements in many of its chapters, particularly in Chapter Two on Rights and Freedoms. Among the most important matters enshrined in the Constitution are (equality, non-discrimination, citizenship, and right to life, security, freedom, equal opportunities and other civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights).

Iraq has realized the need to create a society dominated by the values of justice, equality and protection of general freedoms in a climate of understanding, tolerance, and cooperation within the framework of the rule of law. Human rights in any country constitute the conditions for peace and stability, and they are indivisible and inalienable. Iraq has committed itself to reporting its own human rights record to the international community through the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in addition to obligating all its institutions to implement its international obligations, after joining many international human rights conventions, voluntary Pledges and welcoming special Rapporteurs concerned with human rights.

The preparatory process in fulfillment of its international obligations has constituted an important step in the field of human rights. Iraq took it upon itself to rebuild the legislative system consistent with human rights standards contained in the international conventions and the Iraqi Constitution. The file dealing with international human rights obligation moved from the Ministry of Human Rights (dissolved) to the Ministry of Justice 'newly created Human Rights Department (MOJ-HRD), which took up the responsibility to improve Iraq's human rights record and further its ongoing programs in the areas of respecting, activating, protecting, promoting human rights and ensuring their enjoyment.

After discussing and receiving the recommendations of the third round of the UPR, the MOJ-HRD, based on the Ministerial Order No. 286 of 03/02/2020, formed a working group consisting of male and female staff from various disciplines: legal, administrative, media and social, to undertake the preparations for a draft National Human Rights Plan (NHRP) before the fourth round of 2024. The NHRP is a national document and clear agenda with specific timeframes

and intervention priorities for legislation, policies and best practices for the promotion and development of the status of human rights, with clear benchmarks, working programs and objectives. The approach creates a sense of collective responsibility to motivate all the stakeholders to cooperate and ensure their implementation. Accordingly, these must be implemented by the legislative, executive, and judicial authorities. In addition to political and societal activities, the NHRP foresees its implementation in future policies and action plans developed during the implementation years.

The NHRP will be different from the previous national plans as follows:-

- In terms of implementation of all recommendations submitted to the Republic of Iraq (In the UPR - third round, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Protection of Persons with Disabilities, and the Arab Charter for Human Rights). Both initial drafts of the NHRP (first round and second round) focused on implementing the UPR recommendations.
- The NHRP now includes conducting sectorial meetings with Human Rights Departments and Divisions in all state institutions to enhance their pivotal role in activating the NHRP and reinforcing its relevance during the practical implementation while the working teams for the two drafts of the National Human Rights Plan – First and Second round- focused on representative members of state institutions.
- The NHRP will be part of a long-term process to build the Human Rights system in Iraq in all aspects on the basis of International standards, non-discrimination and Human Rights File is kept away from any changes or political influences ,NHRP will also be a national project in which everyone contributes ,built on analytical foundations of the current situation in Iraq in all aspects , progress and retreat in Human Rights Issues and determine the actual needs according to this analysis .
- This plane includes in its operational framework the inclusion and active participation of civil society and access to the specialized private sector to ensure compliance with Human Rights standards.

Stages of implementation of the National Human Rights Plan:

1-The stage of preparing the plan/ preparing the draft of the NHRP, which includes the compilation of recommendations and final observations that Iraq received during discussions on the above-mentioned international reports (UPR) , the action-points taken there from, the responsible implementing entities, and the timeframe for their implementation. Preparing the draft is done with the participation of stakeholders and partners in the process of preparing, amending and developing the plan to reinforce the state of positive collaboration with the stakeholders in society. The government, since the start of the first UPR, has sought to engage Active Partners –UNAMI and Civil Society actors concerned with human rights.

These (main partners) provided observations and consultations as part of the comprehensive plan adopted by the Iraqi State to consolidate acting upon human rights and to strengthen its role in building the individual and community. Accordingly, the MOJ-HRD seeks the necessary support and experience of its main partners, which include technical support, training, consultations, and financial assistance.

2-The application phase of the plan/ After the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers has approved the draft of the National Human Rights Plan, the Ministry of Justice announces it and holds meetings with the departments and divisions of human rights in state institutions, and work with the main actors to implement the first phase of the plan, which is concerned with strengthening consultation and training of stakeholders.

3-Implementation and follow-up phase/ This phase starts simultaneously with the actual implementation procedures of the plan, and following up on those procedures with the human rights departments and divisions in the state institutions ,and collecting information and data.

The draft will depend on a set of procedures and implementation priorities that represent: strategic vision for a medium-term action plan including:

- Discussing the attempt to accede to international charters in a manner that would not contradict the interests of the state
- Undertaking a review of legislation and proposing amendments thereof
- Providing a supportive environment for the independence of the judiciary
- Establishing training programs for those working at law enforcement agencies in accordance with international standards.
- Seeking to ensure complete equality and equal opportunities in the exercise of all rights.

The goals of the National Human Rights Plan:

1. Developing a system of national legislation and harmonizing it within international agreements.
2. Preparing and developing national policies for the protection and promotion of human rights.
3. Consolidating national achievements in the field of human rights protection.
4. Building and strengthening institutional and individual capacities.

Unacceptable Recommendations that cannot be implemented:

Iraq received many recommendations and concluding remarks that they may not be able to implement or are unacceptable due to their inconsistency with the social values, Islamic Sharia, or the legal orientations of the state, so the national plan will study them in depth to clarify its means of enforcing the mass appropriate or providing legal clarifications appropriate to the state's position on them.

Future developments:

The plan provides a flexible mechanism to deal with the results of the functioning of the treaty mechanisms from the United Nations Committees. During the coming years, within the period of implementing the National Human Rights Plan, as Iraq is expected to discuss a set of special reports on human rights conventions in the future and receive final remarks or recommendations that do not deviate from the sections specified for this plan, and which can be immediately integrated into the activities specified in the plan and setting up executive frameworks for them.

Training of workers responsible of implementing and following up on the Plan.

The Department of Human Rights of the Ministry of Justice, in coordination with international organizations that have agreed to assist in the implementation of the Plan, is undertaking the implementation of **training programs** for representatives of sectorial entities to introduce the mechanism of implementation, following up , providing reports, at a date close to the adoption of the National Human Rights Plan, and appoint liaisons at the departments, sections, division, and committees of human rights at all Institutions responsible for these tasks.

Funding the National Human Rights Plan:

The National Human Rights Plan lays responsibility for implementing its items and activities on the sectorial entities at the **lowest possible expenditure** within the budget of each sectorial entity and according to its actual and daily activity, so in the current circumstances there are no additional expenditures for which an additional expenses can be allocated to, due to the ongoing financial crisis in Iraq and the whole world.

It is incumbent upon the Ministries and other authorities to take into account that they have a duty to sponsor or organize some activities related to the National Plan over the next five years.

Despite the aforementioned, the National Plan does not prevent some International Organizations, or willing donors, from sponsoring some of the activities of the National Plan in a comprehensive, specialized, or sectorial manner, or their contribution in organizing or sponsoring the activities directly.

Contribution of Representatives of the Kurdistan Region:

Given that the human rights file represents an important mechanism of cooperation between the Kurdistan Regional Government and the Federal Government in all its fields, coordination at the high level of implementation of the National Plan represents a basic option within the implementation, and on this basis the presence of the Kurdistan Region Representatives as well as their contribution in implementing all the planned items whether on the Federal level (accession to the agreements and the adoption of legislations), or on the regional level in accordance with Constitution with inclusion and active participation of civil society, specialized in the implementation of the international recommendations.

The Coordinator Office of the Kurdistan Regional Government will undertake to develop a detailed plan to discuss international recommendations and their implementation within the Kurdistan Region. The international recommendations include all areas of Iraq, unless allocated to the Region only. The exchange of experiences and expertise is necessary to maintain the work on the National Human Rights Plan, and this Plan will be an effective tool to support the Coordinator Office to implement the international recommendations as part of the national mechanism for implementing international recommendations in accordance with United Nations standards in this field.

Challenges:

The National Human Rights Plan takes into account handling the expected and urgent challenges that may appear during the implementation period, including the following:

1. The National Plan aims to bring about legislative and procedural changes and develop the work of institutions working in the related fields, and it may face a weak culture of human rights in Iraq as well as the negative reaction towards any change.
2. The process of passing any draft law in Iraq needs unlimited time due to the length and complexity of legal consultation and stages of its discussion whether by executive or legislative authority.
3. General conditions in Iraq after the wave of demonstrations may cause unexpected developments.
4. The health crisis in Iraq and the world due to the Corona pandemic, which affects the functioning in general of all institutions.
5. The expected age of the Iraqi parliament whether in the event of holding the early elections or the end of the parliamentary session in 2022.
6. Security conditions and countering of terrorism and their repercussion that would make it impossible to implement some activities.
7. Providing financial allocations for all institutions during the coming years in light of unstable economic conditions.

Circulation of the Plan:

The National Human Rights Plan , as a project in which everyone participates , designed to reach groups and institutions of civil society , governmental institutions and universities and should be a framework for the preparation of university studies and researches or within the framework of training , continuing education programs and curricula , The National Human Rights plan are made available in languages used in all regions of Iraq , and submit within its framework , annual reports about Human Rights in Iraq .

Section one:

Accession to the International Conventions

The goal: an active state in the international community that contributes to building an international system that respects Human Rights.

The current reality - Iraq's position on international agreements:

convention	The date of accession
1. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1970/1/14
2. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1971/1/25
3. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1971/1/25
4. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women	1986/8/13
5. Convention on the Rights of the Child	1994/6/15
6. The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict	2008/6/24

7.The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of Children, child prostitution, and pornography	2008/6/28
8.International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	2010/11/23
9.The Convention against Torture and Other Forms of Cruel , Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	2011/7/7
10- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2013/3/20
11-Arab Charter for Human Rights	2012

Iraq has received recommendations and concluding remarks from a number of international bodies concerned with human rights and the universal periodic review mechanism, which represents the legal basis for including the issue of joining some international agreements within the National Plan on Human Rights as follows:

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR Recommendations	Notes of the Arab Human Rights Committee	CEDAW Committee notes	Notes of the Committee on the Elimination Of racial Discrimination	Notes of Committee on the Rights Of People with disabilities	Related Conventions
	15 28 31		10 G/32 43 47	45	6/7/29/A/30/A/55/ 56	

These recommendations aim to the following:

- Accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Note: These recommendation was made in this form, noting that Iraq has already acceded to the convention.
- Accession to ILO conventions to which Iraq has not yet become a party.
- Accession to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
- Ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- Ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture
- Expediting the review of the draft law on ratification of the Treaty of Marrakesh
- Ratification of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness cases
- Ratification of the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons
- Ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
- Ratification of the 2011 International Labor Organization Convention on Decent Work for Domestic Workers
- Issuing the optional declaration stipulated in Article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- Ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and accepting, as soon as possible, the amendment to Article 20(1) regarding the date of the Committee meeting.
- Considering ratifying the 1981 International Labor Organization's Convention on Workers with Family Responsibilities in order to promote equality in the sharing of domestic and family responsibilities between men and women.
- Withdrawing the reservations made about the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, in order to abolish all discriminatory laws and practices and ensure equality in all matters related to family and marital relationships; Abolish the legal provisions that exempt the punishment of rapists who marry their victims.

Implementation mechanism:

First: Individual complaints systems

1. Studying the agreements on individual complaints systems (Optional protocols for human rights conventions).
2. Discussing Iraq's consistent position on individual complaints systems.
3. Developing the national individual complaints system referred to In the Human Rights Commission Act.

Second: International Labor Organization conventions:

1. Submission of the opinion of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.
2. Getting familiar with Iraq's position through the legal department of the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers.
3. State Council opinion on the accession.
4. Defining human rights priorities through the Human Rights Department of the Ministry of Justice.

Third: Nationality agreements:

- 1-Explore the opinion of the Ministry of Interior.
- 2-Determine the current legal system.
- 3- The position of the Women's Empowerment Department.
- 4- State Council's opinion.
- 5- The position of the Legal Department of the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers.

Fourth: The conventions on the rights of persons with disabilities:

- 1- Getting familiar with the opinion of the Care for People with Disabilities and Special Needs Commission.
- 2- The position of the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers.
- 3-State Council's opinion
- 4- Opinion of the Human Rights Department at the Ministry of Justice.

Fifth: Withdrawal of Reservations:

Iraq has received recommendations on several occasions, asking it to withdraw its reservations about the conventions on human rights and women in particular, and it is presumed for that to:

- 1- Examine the reservations in light of the legal reality.
- 2- Assess the situation.
- 3- Issue an official final position thereon.

Bodies responsible for implementation. Ministry of Justice - Human Rights Department is in charge of:

- 1- Coordination with the sectorial authorities responsible for the subject of each set of agreements that are mentioned above.
- 2- Contribute in organizing sectorial meetings or identifying the opinion of the competent authorities according to their respective Jurisdiction.
- 3- Contribution in organizing sectorial meetings for civil society.
- 4- Presenting the results of the meetings to the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers with the proposals.

Bodies contributing to the implementation:

- General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers (Legal Department, Empowerment of Women,(Supreme Council for Women)
- Ministry of Justice-Human Rights Department
- Ministry of Interior-Human Rights Department
- Ministry of Labor - (The Legal Department, the Commission on the Care of Persons with Disabilities ,the Childhood Welfare Commission
- Ministry of Immigration and Displacement-the Legal Department
- Ministry of Health
- Human Rights Commission
- State Council
- Competent Civil Society

Implementation Period:

Due to the nature of the accession to the conventions and procedures for accession such as intensive studies and identifying the legislative shortcomings compared to the Convention in the event of accession there to and the requirements of implementation such as the establishment of institutions or drafting special budgets or amending the institution's structure, the periods available for the implementation of these recommendations will be throughout the National Human Rights Plan and each entity will set up dates for the distribution of work over the years of the plan to ensure that implementation is monitored in accordance with the implementation framework attached to this plan.

Section two :Enactment or amendment of laws

The goal: building a national legal system consistent with international obligation in the field of human rights:

The Human rights conventions place an important obligation on member states to adopt or amend or repeal legislation to an appropriate extent to ensure its compatibility with the convention in question, and that all agreements share this commitment according to the subject of the agreement.

The member states endeavour to make use of the literature of the United Nations treaty committees and their final remarks that they present on the occasion of the discussion of the reports of the member states as a general framework for the drafting of the law in question. The committees have been submitting such obligations after studying the legal system of the states.

The notes of the treaty committees, as well as the recommendations of the universal periodic review mechanism, may also include the constitution in cases where it contains texts that contradict the provisions of the agreements. This section will include the most important recommendations that Iraq has received as far as the Constitution and Iraqi legislations are concerned.

Branch One :The constitution

The Iraqi constitution presented advanced texts in the field of human rights that were prepared at that time when adopted in 2005 from among the advanced texts on the Arab level. The Constitution has adopted important approaches in the field of integrating the human rights standards in the Iraqi legislative system. However, proposals have been submitted to amend these texts whether on the national or international level, through the recommendations that Iraq received during the discussion of its reports, whether the proposals that were submitted within a committee in the Council of Representatives and the committee in the Presidency of the Republic, especially after the demands of the demonstrators.

- Carrying out the constitutional amendments on the controversial articles such as Article 41.
- Reviewing Article(32)of the Constitution.
- Legislation of a law regulating the rights contained in article 125 of the constitution.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR Recommendations	Notes of Arab human rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Notes of Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Basic principles of Iraqi Constitution	17		14/A			Related international conventions

Implementation mechanism:

- Holding meetings with the relevant entities.
- Providing perceptions about the stages the proposals for amendment have reached.
- Presentation of the results of the work.

Entity responsible for implementation

- Parliament.
- The presidency of the republic.
- The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers - Legal Department.
- Ministry of Justice/ Human Rights Department to follow up on the results of the discussions.

Implementation period:

The issue of constitutional amendments and amendment proposals consumed a lot of discussions and political positions, and the agency responsible for implementation must provide a schedule of dates according to the implementation mechanism attached to this plan.

Branch Two: The Iraqi Penal Code:

- Amending or abolishing Paragraph (1) of Article (41) of the Penal Code (The Punishment of a wife by her husband is not considered as a crime if the act is committed in exercise of a legal right).
- Repealing Articles 128, 130 and 131 of the Penal Code “honor crimes” (Legal excuse and legally extenuating circumstances , honor-based motive)
- Amending Article 495 -Paragraph (4) of the Penal Code (undermining the human dignity of a person of mental disability by including him in the same provision within the paragraph of animals, any person allowing a person of mental disability or an animal to escape to a public highway is punished by a period of detention or by a fine).
- Reconsidering Article (105) of the Penal Code (Confinement of the Insane in a therapy unit).(According to the opinion of the treaty bodies , this article is considered discrimination against a person with disability and a violation of human dignity).

- Enforcing the prohibition of violence and torture stipulated in Paragraph 4 of Article 29 , Paragraph 1 / C of Article 37 of the Constitution, Articles 333 and 421 of the Penal Code.
- Repeal Articles (377, 380 and 409) of the Penal Code (discriminatory stipulations against women, penalty applies if the husband commits adultery in the conjugal home, a husband who incites his wife to commit adultery provided that this adultery has already been committed, a husband who surprises his wife in the act of adultery and kills her immediately is punished by a mitigate punishment and this is not applied on a wife if she surprises her husband while he is in the act of adultery).
- Repealing all provisions of the Iraqi Penal Code, the provisions of the Iraqi Penal Code that tolerate domestic violence, and amending the aforementioned law to include punishment for rape , sexual assault, and accountability for perpetrators.
- Adopting legislation prohibiting gender-based crimes committed in the name of "honor" and criminalizing all forms of female genital mutilation.
- Passing and implementing legislations that prohibits all forms of gender-based violence, and changing provisions that protect rapists if they marry their victims.
- Legal permissibility of abortion in cases of rape, incest, danger to the life or health of the pregnant woman, and severe deformation of the fetus.
- Restricting the death penalty to the most serious crimes.
- Amending the text of Article (398) of the Penal Code (the rapist's marriage to his victim , the implementation of the sentence is suspended and the penalty for the perpetrator of the crime shall be suspended).
- Changing the law that allows honor to be invoked as a legal defense of violence against women.
- Accelerating the process of revising the Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Criminal Procedures), the Personal Status Law and other national legislations, in order to harmonize them with international standards, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.
- Reviewing and amending legal texts, including the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Criminal Procedures), which discriminate against women and girls and cultivate a culture of gender -based violence.
- Increasing efforts to combat sexual violence against women and girls, including by changing the legal provisions that

protect perpetrators if they marry their victims.

- Adopting laws to prevent and eradicate traditional practices harmful to women and girls, especially early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation throughout its territory.

There are many attempts to study the valid Iraqi Penal Code No. 111 of 1969, as amended, in various fields. Perhaps the most important of those attempts is what was presented by the Supreme Judicial Council and presented before the State Council up to the date of preparing this plan. Kurdistan region has also made some amendments to the above mentioned law that are applicable in the Region only.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations Of the Arab human rights Committee	Observations of the CEDAW Committee	Observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Article29/30	46/68/81/108/236/ 250/253	106/36	14/b 34/d		7/8/27/A 28/A	- CEDAW - Convention on the Rights of the Child - Arab Charter

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies:

- The Supreme Judicial Council
- State Council
- The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers
- Council of Representatives
- Ministry of Justice - Legal Department- Human Rights Department
- Specialized Civil Society

Implementation Mechanism :

- Presentation of a study on progress and proposed amendment
- Holding sectorial meetings
- submitting draft law

Implementation period:

The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan and completing the studies and the draft law during the first year of work, before referring them to the Council of Ministers and then to the Parliament. Due to the nature of the current circumstances and the possibility of organizing early elections, it is not possible to set a final date for endorsing the draft.

Branch Three: : Code of Criminal Procedures

- Amending the text of Article (287) of the Code of Criminal Procedure to ensure postponing the enforcement of the death penalty for a pregnant or breastfeeding woman for a period of two years from the date of childbirth.(The article provided that the implementation of the sentence is not carried out until four months after the date of delivery of the child) .
- Reviewing the legislative criminal provisions to ensure that the detention of the accused who are on trial is not continued for long periods, so that the review ensures that pre-trial detention is not the general rule and to bring without delay those in custody or arrested on criminal charges before a judge or any staff member who is legally

authorized to take on judicial functions.

- Amending Article (147) of the law to guarantee the right of every accused person to discuss with the prosecution witnesses directly or through an attorney (Charter / 76) provided that ((The articles on the subject of hearing witnesses in the Code of criminal Procedures establish adequate provisions to allow parties to cross-examine the prosecution witnesses, but the committee on the Arab Charter of Human Rights believes there are loopholes in the law allows testimonies without allowing parties to cross-examine witnesses , the committee requests to amend article (147) to add a new provision covering its concerns.
- Accelerating the process of revising the Penal Code (Law of Criminal Procedures), the law of personal status and other national legislations, in order to align them with international standards , in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.
- Reviewing and amending legal texts, including the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Fundamentals of Criminal Procedures), which discriminate against women and girls and cultivate a culture of gender-based violence.
- Taking the necessary measures to present the accused before the competent judge without delay, in order to fulfill the right to freedom and personal security .

Many comments and observations are received about this law, as it represents the judicial guarantees for the protection of human rights during the investigation, trial or the enforcement of penalties. Many observations object to the position of the Iraqi legislator on honor crimes involving moral motivation (honor-based motive) and the issue of period of custody and procedures for executing the pregnant and breastfeeding woman. There is no information on the submission of an integrated draft law to reform the Code of Criminal Procedure or study those proposals.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of The Arab Human Rights Committee	Observations of CEDAW Committee	Observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles 15/19/37	81/108	50/70/72/76	20/A 20/B			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CEDAW - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights - Anti-Torture Convention - The Arab Charter

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies:

- The Supreme Judicial Council
- State Council
- The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers
- Ministry of Interior - Human Rights Department
- Parliament
- Ministry of Justice - Legal Department - The Human Rights Department
- Bar Association
- Specialized civil society.

Implementation mechanism:

- Presenting a study on progress and proposed amendments
- Holding Sectorial meetings
- Submitting draft law

Implementation period:

The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan, and the studies and the draft law are completed during the first year of work, before referring them to the Council of Ministers and then to the Parliament. Due to the nature of the current circumstances and the possibility of organizing early elections, it is not possible to set a final date for endorsing the draft.

Branch Four: Personal Status Law:

- Abolishing the discriminatory legal exceptions of the minimum age for marriage for girls mentioned in the Personal Status Law (No. 188 of 1959).
- Amending Article (9) of Personal Status Law No. (188) of 1959 on Forced Marriage
- Reconsidering Articles (7,94,95,107,108) of Law No. 188 of 1959
- Amending Article 104 of the Civil Code No. 40 of 1951(On the appointment of a guardian for a person who has a double handicap and he cannot express his will-because according to the point of view of the treaty committees the article contained discrimination against persons with disabilities.
- Amending Article 7 of Law No. 188 of 1959(Minimum age for Marriage- mind and complete 18 years of age).
- Amending Article 46 / Paragraph (1) of Law No. 40 of 1959 (Eligibility and the effect of mental disability – the treaty committees believes the article contained discrimination against persons with disabilities).
- Amending national legislations to achieve its compliance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

- Accelerating the process of revision of the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedures), the Law of Personal Status and other national legislations so that they are consistent with the international standards, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

Many suggestions offered during the past years to amend the Personal Status Law and Civil Law, and an integrated draft law for Jaafari personal status has been submitted, all of which were not met with support by international organizations, treaty committees, and civil society organizations. Many articles of the Personal Status Law have also been criticized by international organizations. Reference must be made to the adjustments made by Kurdistan Region to the Personal Status Law, which contributed to strengthening the rights of women in related fields.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations Of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles 14/29/32/30/46	81/16		A/36		23/a/24/a 41/42/a 53/a/54/a	- Rights of Persons with Disabilities - CEDAW - Rights of the child

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies:

- The Supreme Judicial Council
- Ministry of Labor and Social affairs –The Commission for the Care of Persons with Disabilities.
- Ministry of health
- State Council
- The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers - Legal Department, Women Empowerment Department
- Parliament
- Ministry of Justice - Legal Department - Human Rights Department
- Specialized civil society

Implementation mechanism:

- Presentation of a study on progress and proposals for amendment
- Holding sectorial meetings
- Submitting draft law

Implementation period:

The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan, and the studies and the draft law are completed during the first year of work, before referring them to the Council of Ministers and then to the Parliament., Due to the nature of the current circumstances and the possibility of organizing early elections, it is not possible to set a final date for endorsing the draft.

Branch Five: : Welfare of Disabled Persons:

- Revising Law No. 38 of 2013 in order to harmonize it with the methods stipulated in the convention that address disability from a human rights perspective rather than from a medical and care perspective as well as establishing a compliant mechanism accessible for all.
- Issuing executive decrees for all provisions of Law No. 38 of 2013(regulations).
- Revision of two articles (7, 8) of the Mental Health Law No. 1 of 2005(concerning people with disabilities).
- Adopting appropriate legislations to ensure access to qualification and rehabilitation services
- Issuing regulations to enforce the provisions of Paragraph (4 / b) of Article (15) of Law No. 38 of 2013 (Regulations).
- Amending Law No. 38 of 2013 by including the right of persons with disabilities to participate in political and public life and lifting the
Legal restrictions that restrict people with disabilities to vote and run for elections.
- The express inclusion of denial of reasonable facilitating arrangements in Law No. (38) of 2013 as a form of discrimination on the grounds of disability.
- Enacting legislation that recognizes the right of persons with disabilities to reintegrate into the society and to choose their place of residence and the people to live with.
- Amending the Instructions on Medical Professional Conduct for 1985 (concerning the rights of persons with disabilities).
- Promoting measures aimed at guaranteeing the rights of persons with disabilities, including by creating appropriate legislation, infrastructure and facilities.
- Increasing the percentage allocated in the budget to the needs of people with disabilities.
- Engaging the persons with disabilities in decision-making in aspects related to their rights.
- Increasing quotas for persons with disabilities in the field of work.
- Preparing a comprehensive and accurate census on persons with disabilities, categorized and updated, with the implementation of an awareness campaign to eliminate discrimination against them.
- Abolishing discriminatory provisions that prevent persons with mental or psychosocial disabilities from exercising their rights to vote and run for elections.

Iraq received many concluding remarks on the occasion of the discussion of its human rights reports before the treaty committees of the United Nations, the League of Arab States and the Human Rights Council concerned with the rights of persons with disabilities and requested Iraq to amend Law No. 38 of 2013 (the Law on the Care of Persons with Disabilities and Special Needs) and access to full enjoyment of rights of persons with Disabilities in light of Article (32) of the Iraqi Constitution. The Commission for the Care of Persons with Disabilities in the Ministry of Labor has studied an amendment to the aforementioned law and that it is appropriate to adopt the recommendations and concluding observations in question to amend the law in question in line with international standards. Kurdistan Region has made legislative amendments to strengthen the rights granted to people with disabilities.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles 32/14/15	292	153/152 159/157 163/161 166/165	H/34		7,8/a,9/a,10,a 23/a, 24/a,27/a 28/a,29/c,30/c 29/d,30/d,35/a,36/a 48,47,49/b,50/b 53/a,54/a	-Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities -The Arab Charter -The two Covenants

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies:

- Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs - Commission on the Care of Persons with Disabilities
- Ministry of Health
- The Supreme Judicial Council
- State Council
- The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers
- The Parliament
- Human Rights Commission
- Ministry of Justice - Legal Department - Human Rights Department
- Specialized Civil Society

Implementation mechanism:

- Presentation of a study on progress and proposals for amendment
- Holding sectorial meetings
- Submitting draft law

Implementation period:

The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan. The Ministry of Labor presents its vision and the findings of the previous studies and completes its studies and draft law during the first year of work before referring them to Council of Ministers and then to the Parliament. Due to the nature of current circumstances and the possibility of conducting early elections, it is not possible to set a final deadline for endorsing the project.

Branch Six: Legislations on Racial Discrimination:

- Fully incorporate the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in the national legislations
- Enact legislations to protect ethnic and religious minorities (Components of society).
- Issuing a law that regulates the rights stipulated in Article 125 of the Constitution, and that this law guarantees the right of minorities (components) to enjoy their cultures, use their language and practice the teachings of their religion.
- Enact a comprehensive law to combat discrimination in order to prevent and combat discrimination in all areas of life, identifying judicial and legal mechanisms to ensure redress for victims and to include in this law and in the labor law a definition of direct and indirect discrimination based on all the bases prohibited according to Article (1) of the convention
- Intensifying efforts to combat multi-faceted discrimination against women with disabilities belonging to ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities.
- Adopting legislation that allows investigation and punishment of discrimination on the basis of religion, belief or sexual orientation.
- Promote values of equality before the law and non-discrimination, in accordance with the principle of citizenship and respect for pluralism
- Increasing government programs, in cooperation with civil society organizations, aimed at spreading a culture of human rights and non-discrimination.

The Convention against Racial Discrimination requires the member states to amend their legislation to prohibit discrimination in its various forms as interpreted by the committee concerned with following up on the enforcement of the convention by incriminating discrimination and setting up appropriate mechanisms to file complaints and protect ethnic and religious minorities (components). The Iraqi constitution also referred in various articles to the prohibition of discrimination, and to the rights of minorities (components) to enjoy their cultures, use their language and contribute to managing the regions in which they are living. There are attempts to legislate laws that cover international obligations and constitutional texts. The law on the Rights of Components No. (5) Of the year 2015 was issued in the Kurdistan Region, and the plan will bring to the attention of authorities following up on these procedures and maturing them at a suitable time, with the participation of the institutions concerned with the subject of legislation.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles 3/4/7/20/15/14	(29)(98) (289)	33		(8) (10)	13b/14b	Convention on the Elimination of all forms-Of Racial Discrimination (CERD) The two Covenants The Arab Charter

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies:

- Parliament - Human Rights Committee
- The Supreme Judicial Council
- State Council
- The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers
- The Ministry of Justice -Human Rights Department
- Specialized Civil Society

Implementation mechanism:

- Presentation of a study on progress and proposals for amendment
- Holding sectorial meetings
- submitting draft law

Implementation period:

The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after approval of the National Human Rights Plan. The Council of Representatives' Human Rights Committee submits a study on the subject before a draft law in this regard, and that studies and the draft law are completed within the first year of its work before referring it to Parliament. Due to the nature of the current circumstances and the possibility of organizing early elections, so it is not possible to set a deadline for endorsing the project.

Branch Seven: Gender-Based Violence and Survivors of ISIS Crimes:

- Passing and enforcing the legislations that prohibit all forms of gender-based violence.
- Adopting a bill on survivors of the crimes committed by ISIS and ensuring its compliance with international human rights standards and principles.
- Circulating observance of the disability perspective in the national action plan to implement Security Council Resolution No. 1325 of 2000 regarding women, peace and security.
- That the national legislations, policies and programs concerned with cases of risk and humanitarian emergencies be inclusive of disability issues.
- Reforming the legislations to ensure justice, support survivors of sexual violence, and hold perpetrators of such violence accountable, including considering sexual slavery and human trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation both illegal as a crime independent of kidnapping or captivity.
- Taking necessary measures to save women from the terrorist ISIS control.
- Providing assistance to victims of violence, especially the legal and humanitarian assistance
- Adopting laws to combat gender-based violence.
- Taking urgent steps to provide medical, psychological, material, and other forms of support to the victims.
- Spreading awareness of the draft law on protection against family violence in society, once it is issued.

The Iraqi people of various spectrums suffered from wide scale and different abuses at the hands of terrorist Daesh organization among which was the use of sexual violence and slavery, During the crisis, the international organizations and bodies noticed that there is a shortage of legislations in Iraq to deal with these crimes and some types of gender-based violence, and in this context, submitted many proposals and studies to amend Iraqi laws. Also, a law on the rights of Female Yazidi survivors No.8 of 2021 was adopted (during the implementation period of the plan) in addition to the efforts made by the Kurdistan Regional Government in this field. The national plan establishes a mechanism for re-studying the Iraqi legislative system to develop legal texts that criminalize some types of sexual violence crimes. The national plan will follow up the procedures for amending Iraqi legislation.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related conventions
Articles 29/30	(53) (99) (105)	97/96/ 101	22/a, 22/b	H/18	13/a,14/a 21/b,22b	-CEDAW - Convention on the Rights of the Child -The two Covenants -The Arab Charter

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies:

- The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers - Women Empowerment Department
- The Supreme Judicial Council
- State Council
- The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers/legal department
- Council of Representatives
- Ministry of Justice- Human Rights Department
- Specialized civil society

Implementation mechanism

- Presentation of a study on progress and proposals for amendment
- Holding sectorial meetings
- Submitting draft law

Implementation period

The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the national plan for human rights. The Women's Empowerment Department presents a study in light of the previous efforts on the subject and the studies and the draft law(or any other amendments) are completed during the first year of work, before referring them to Council of Ministers and then to the Council of representatives. Due to the nature of current circumstances and possibility of conducting the early elections, so no deadline can be set for endorsing the draft.

Branch Eight: Health Insurance

- Issuance of health insurance law that guarantees health care for all segments of society.
- Increasing the budget for the health sector and establishing a health insurance system

Health Insurance Law No. 22 of 2020 was passed, covers all citizens according to work mechanisms drawn up according to the draft in question. The Arab human rights Committee's interest in the issue can help speed up the implementation of legislating requirements.

The National Human Rights Plan will develop mechanisms to accelerate the enactment of the law in question.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of The Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Article 31		31				-The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights -The Arab Charter

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies

- Ministry of Health
- State Council
- General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers - Legal Department
- Parliament
- Ministry of Justice- Human Rights Department
- Specialized civil society

Implementation mechanism

- Submitting a study on the progress made and proposals for amendment.
- Holding sectorial meetings
- Submitting a bill

Implementation period:

The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan. The Ministry of Health conducts a study on the stages reached by the draft law, and completes the studies and a draft law during the first year of work, before referring it to the Council of Ministers and then to the Council of Representatives. Due to the nature of the current circumstances and the possibility of organizing early elections, it is not possible to set a deadline for endorsing the draft.

Branch Nine: Torture and Enforced Disappearance

- Establishing a definition for the crime of torture in national legislations in line with the International Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and considering the crime of torture as one of the most serious crimes, and aggravating the punishment on those who commit it, and enshrining the rights of the victims to relief and reparation.
- Continuing to harmonize the adoption of draft laws with the relevant conventions on combating torture and enforced disappearance.
- Establishing monitoring mechanisms to prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment in all contexts in which persons with disabilities are deprived of their freedom, as well as establishing a complaint mechanism which makes it easy for persons with disabilities to resort to.
- Enacting legislation prohibiting all forms of corporal punishment in all contexts.
- Continuing to harmonize the process of adopting draft laws with the relevant conventions against torture and enforced disappearance.

The international organizations and treaty committees and mechanism of universal periodic review continue to direct criticisms and provide recommendations and remarks on the need to amend the Iraqi legislations that ensures effective enforcement of international agreements such as Anti-torture convention and convention on protection of persons against enforced disappearance, particularly adopting legislative similarities to expressly include the crime of torture as stipulated in the convention and also clear definition of enforced disappearance in addition to other stipulations contained in the two conventions and Arab Human Rights Charter. The Iraqi government has instructed the Ministry of Justice to prepare two draft laws to implement these commitments which are now examined by the State’s Council according to the mechanism of drafting the laws.

The national plan will be an effective tool to remind all the entities of Iraq’s commitment in the above fields and the need to speed up adopting the two draft laws. The plan is also an important tool to follow up on the enforcement according to the mechanisms drawn up thereby, and the plan can be an initiative to set up a national anti-torture committee.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of The Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Article19/37	(37), (152)	52			29/b, 30/b 29/c, 30/c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convention against Torture - International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance -International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Bodies responsible for implementation and the supporting entities:

- Supreme Judicial Council
- State's Council
- Ministry of Interior
- General Secretariat of Council of Ministers-Legal Department
- Council of Representatives
- Ministry of Justice- Legal Department- Human Rights Department
- Specialized civil society.

Implementation mechanism

- Submitting a study on the progress made and proposed amendments.
- Holding sectorial meetings
- Submitting a bill

Implementation period:

The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan. The State Council provides an integrated study of the stages reached by the work on draft laws, and that the studies and draft law are completed during the first year of work before referring them to the Council of Ministers and then to the Council of Representatives. Due to the nature of the current circumstances and the possibility of organizing early elections, no deadline can be set for endorsing the draft.

Branch Ten: International Crimes

Enact a law prohibiting international crimes, including genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, and punish the perpetrators of these crimes.

During the period of ISIS's control over many areas in Iraq, it committed crimes that amount to international crimes, such as genocide, crimes against humanity and international crimes. Iraq still has no legislation defining these crimes as stipulated in the international humanitarian law. Despite Iraq set up a committee on international humanitarian law which has submitted a draft law, it has not yet resulted in legislation.

The recommendations in this regard came in the context of many remarks that were used to be made to Iraq in the international reports and urging it to join the Rome Statute system. Such a law will pave the way towards the appropriate legal procedures to study accession to Rome Statute system of the international criminal court.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Article7/8	44					

The Body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies

- The presidency of the Republic
- The Supreme Judicial Council
- State Council
- The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers - Legal Department
- Parliament
- Ministry of Justice- Legal Department-Human Rights department
- Specialized civil society

Implementation mechanism

- Submitting a study on the progress made and proposed amendments
- Holding sectorial meetings
- Submitting a bill

Implementation period:

The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan, and due to the presence of more than one draft law, the legal department of the Council of Ministers and the Presidency of the Republic are submitting an integrated study on the subject, and that the studies and the draft law be completed during the first year of work before referring them to the Council of Ministers and then to the Council of Representatives. Due to the nature of the current circumstances and the possibility of organizing early elections, it is not possible to set a deadline for the endorsement of the draft.

Branch eleven: family violence:

- Adopting the draft law on family violence in line with international standards, excluding the possibility that the perpetrator of the crime of rape will marry the victim.
- Circulating observance of the disability perspective in the draft law on protection against family violence.
- Adopting legislation criminalizing all forms of family violence and fully implementing these legislation, including by protecting women who report such cases.
- Adopting a draft law on family violence to criminalize all forms of violence against women, including forced sexual relationships.
- Stopping, in terms of law and practice, violence against women, gender-based violence and discrimination, through, inter alia, the enactment of a comprehensive law to combat family violence.

In light of Iraq's accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the observations of the treaty committees and the universal periodic review mechanism, as well as the efforts of the competent civil society, Iraq has sought to prepare a bill to combat family violence, which was presented in its previous version to the Council of Representatives, then was returned to the government to complete the legislation, and was re-examined in a manner in a detailed manner by male/female specialists. Now it is in an advanced version that will be presented to the Council of Representatives. Kurdistan Region has issued its own law on combating family violence.

The National Human Rights Plan will lay down the appropriate mechanisms to complete the enactment of the law and follow up on its implementation. This plan is a helpful tool to urge all authorities to perform their duties to protect the rights of human rights and implement Iraq's international obligations.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of The Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles 30/29/15/14	61,68,76,79,90,254,66,261,80,138,151	101	14/c		13/a 14/a	-CEDAW -Convention on the Rights of the Child -The two Covenants

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies

- The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers - Legal Department
- Parliament
- Ministry of Justice / Legal Department and Human Rights Department
- Competent civil society

Implementation mechanism:

- Submitting a study on the progress made and proposed amendments
- Holding meetings and discussions to pass the project.

Implementation period

The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the national plan for human rights, given that the Council of Ministers approved the bill in August 2020 and that the Council of Representatives must speed up the completion, discussions and consultations for the purpose of submitting it to the vote during the first year of the National Human Rights Plan.

Branch Twelve: Freedom of expression and access to information

- Adoption of a draft law on freedom of expression, assembly and peaceful demonstration in full compliance with international human rights law.
- Issuance of a law that provides free access to information from its official sources and circulation thereof in accordance with the relevant standards.
- Official recognition of the Iraqi sign language, and the establishment of a mechanism to certify the quality of sign language translation services.
- Amending the Non-Governmental Organizations Law No. 12 of 2010.

Based on the provisions of Article 38 of the Iraqi Constitution, the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the working comments of the Human Rights Committee, the Iraqi government presented a draft law on the right to freedom of expression of opinion, assembly and peaceful protest, NGOs and the Human Rights Committee of the Council of Representatives and competent organizations submitted numerous observations about the draft that have been the focus of legal controversy over the draft since its introduction years ago, but the issue is being raised again and the Iraqi government is reminded of the importance of such legislation of the law. Demands were strengthened after the popular demonstrations in Iraq (October 2019), and the result of the objection to the implementation of CPA Order No. 19 of 2004 increased the irregularities that accompanied those demonstrations by all sides. Recommendations were also raised regarding the work of non-governmental organizations and the need to amend Law No. 12 of 2010, and the Kurdistan regional government issued legislations on the right to demonstrate, freedom of expression, the press law, the protection of journalists, and the law on access to

information currently in effect, studying the draft law and the non-governmental organizations law in light of current developments , follow up on the stages of legislation, and respect the right of persons with disabilities in expressing their opinions using sign language as well as reminding the authorities concerned with the subject of their legal and constitutional responsibilities.

The National Human Rights Plan will be a tool for studying the project and urging all authorities to implement their obligations and responsibilities.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles 32 /38	187	88			39/a 40/a	-Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities -The two Covenants -The Arab Charter

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies

- The Supreme Judicial Council
- State Council
- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Labor and Social affairs-Commission on the care for persons with disabilities
- The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers- Legal Department- the Non-Governmental Organizations Department- the Women Empowerment Department
- Council of Representatives
- Ministry of Justice - Legal Department - Human Rights Department
- Competent civil society

Implementation mechanism

- Presentation of a progress study and amendment proposals
- Holding sectorial meetings
- Presenting an integrated draft law in light of the observations made about it

Implementation period:

The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan and that the Parliament and the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers submit a study on the stages reached by the draft law and the proposals submitted for amendment and other proposals to amend the law of NGOs and to introduce sign language as a way of expression used by persons with disabilities , and studies and the draft law are completed during the first year of work before they are referred. Due to the nature of the current circumstances and the possibility of organizing early elections, it is not possible to specify a deadline for approval of the project.

Branch Thirteen: Protection of Journalists

- Reviewing Law No. 21 of 2011 on the Protection of Journalists with the aim of removing all restrictions imposed on the freedom of the press.
- Assisting the efforts to protect journalists, investigate perpetrators and prevent impunity, with proposals at the level of legislation and policies to ensure the protection of journalists.

Some international recommendations were received to re-study the Law on the Protection of Journalists and to remove restrictions imposed on freedom of the press, and that this is part of the democratic system and a complementary measure to freedom of expression of opinion, and the national plan will develop an appropriate mechanism to hold sectorial meetings for the parties involved to find out their views on the proposed amendments to the draft law, and the meetings can be implemented as sponsored by one of the competent international organizations and that one of the specialized bodies be assigned to present the draft law in its acceptable form to the rest of the parties after taking account of their legal position.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Article 38	(71)(195)	92				- The two Covenants - The Arab Charter

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting entities:

- Journalists Syndicate
- The Supreme Judicial Council
- Ministry of the Interior
- State Council
- The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers
- The Council of Representatives
- Ministry of Justice - Human Rights department
- Competent civil society

Implementation mechanism:

- Holding sectorial meetings
- Submitting a study on the progress made and proposed amendments
- Introducing a bill

Implementation period:

The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan. The Journalists Syndicate submits an integrated study on the subject and the proposals for amendment in light of the recommendations and previous efforts, and the studies and draft law are completed during the first year of work, before referring them to the Council of Ministers and then to the Council of Representatives. Due to the nature of the current circumstances and the possibility of organizing early elections, so it is not possible to set a deadline for the approval of the draft.

Branch Fourteen: Nationality

- Amending the discriminatory provisions in Article 4 of Law No. 26 of 2006 regarding Nationality
- Amending the Nationality Law (No. 26 of 2006) to ensure equal rights between women and men in the acquisition, transfer, retention and change of nationality.
- The necessity of registering all children with disabilities and preventing them from falling into statelessness.
- Taking special measures to improve the integration of Roma into society, including by firmly addressing the poverty they suffer and ensuring that they have access to health care - and work. The Committee recommends, in light of its recommendation no. 27(2000) on discrimination against Romas, taking practical measures to effectively combat discrimination and marginalization of the member state party, education and housing. The Committee further recommends that member state grants all the Roman community unified official identity documents, without discrimination.
- Accelerating the process of restoring the nationality to the Faili Kurds, by facilitating their acquisition of nationality, including by removing all administrative obstacles throughout the process.
- Ensuring that laws and regulations relating to the acquisition, restoration and transfer of nationality are applied to all persons without discrimination, and that all necessary measures are taken to prevent statelessness. The Committee also recommends that the Member State considers ratifying the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 1961 and the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 1954.

Many treaty bodies provided concluding observations on the amendment to the Citizenship Law of Iraq, ensuring equal treatment between men and women and the fairness of some segments of Iraqi society, which suffered discrimination in the granting of citizenship, in application of the Iraqi Constitution , the International Covenant on Civil and political rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Arab Charter for Human Rights. The Iraqi government submitted an amendment to the Iraqi nationality law that was presented to Parliament and then returned to the government again. The proposals submitted under the recommendations of international organizations can be studied for inclusion in the current draft law.

The National Human Rights Plan will provide the appropriate mechanism for re-studying the new draft and following up on the results through the relevant sectorial authorities.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles //14/15/18	97		A/28 B/28	30 34 36	34.33	-Anti-Discrimination -CEDAW -Child -The two-Covenants

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting entities :

- Ministry of the Interior
- The Supreme Judicial Council
- State Council
- The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers- Legal Department
- Council of Representatives
- Ministry of Justice-Human Rights Department
- Competent civil society

Implementation mechanism:

- Presentation of a progress study and amendment proposals
- Holding sectorial meetings
- Introducing a bill

Implementation Period:

The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan, and that the Ministry of interior submits an integrated study on the current efforts on the draft law that was submitted to the Council of Representatives in 2019 and the stages reached and also the proposed amendments and that the studies and draft law are completed during the first year of work before referring them to Council of Ministers and then to Parliament. Due to the nature of the current circumstances and the possibility of organizing early elections, it is not possible to set a deadline for the approval of the bill.

Branch Fifteen: Combating Terrorism

- Reforming the Anti-Terrorism Law, to ensure the Provision of a Fair Trial for the Accused.

In many reports, Iraq provided information on studies relating to the amendment of the Anti-Terrorism Law No. 13 of 2005, as this law faced many criticisms during its implementation period regarding incriminating some acts as crimes of terrorism or applying the death penalty for some acts that do not relate to violating the right to life and other observations. Therefore, there are repeated calls for restudying the law. The Iraqi government also receives several observations regarding guarantees of the rights of the accused, the definition of the terrorist crime and the criminal intent of the crime.

The National Human Rights Plan will provide an opportunity to re-examine the law, and to follow up on the actions taken by some institutions to amend the law and that there should be specialized bodies that will take over these tasks.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons With Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles 19, 7	132					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convention Against Torture - Combating Enforced Disappearance

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting entities:

- Counter-terrorism Service
- National Security Advisory
- State Council
- General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers - Legal Department
- Parliament
- Ministry of Justice - Legal Department - Human Rights Department
- Competent Civil Society

Implementation mechanism:

- Presentation of a progress study and amendment proposals
- Holding sectorial meetings
- Introducing a bill

Implementation period:

The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan. The counter- terrorism Service and the National Security Advisory present an integrated study on the draft law and the stages it has reached with the proposed amendments and that the studies and draft law are completed during the first year of work before referring them to Council of Ministers and then to Parliament. Due to the nature of the current circumstances and the possibility of organizing early elections, it is not possible to set a deadline for the approval of the bill.

Branch Sixteen: Social security

Amending Law of Social Security No. (39) Of 1971(Retirement and Social Security Act of Workers)

Amendments to the Social Security Law have been submitted to the Council of Representatives in light of developments and the need for those amendments based on new developments related to the implementation of the law. Treaty mechanisms were presented, by the Arab Human Rights Committee, in light of the constitutional texts and international obligations contained in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

The plan will provide the possibility to follow legislative procedures and study the draft law submitted to ensure its compliance with International standards. The plan will also provide the possibility to submit reports on the results that the procedures will reach.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes by CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Article30		124				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights - Combating racial discrimination

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting entities

- **Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs**
- **State Council**
- **The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers**
- **Parliament**
- **Ministry of Justice- Human Rights Department**
- **Competent civil society**

Implementation mechanism

- **Presentation of a progress study and amendment proposals**
- **Holding sectorial meetings**
- **Introducing a bill**

Implementation period

The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan. The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs presents an integrated study on the proposed amendments draft law and the stages it has reached in coordination with the other relevant bodies and that the studies and draft law are completed during the first year of work before referring them to Council of Ministers and then to Parliament. Due to the nature of the current circumstances and the possibility of organizing early elections, it is not possible to set a deadline for the approval of the bill.

Branch seventeen: Archaeology and Heritage

- Updating and completing the legislation and policies related to the rehabilitation, restoration and protection of cultural heritage.

Archaeology in Iraq has been subjected to major violations and crimes at the hands of the terrorist ISIS organization, in addition to other violations. This has resulted in legal studies and positions that have proven that the Iraqi law needs adjustments to protect antiquities from international crimes and to develop appropriate policies for the rehabilitation of archaeological and heritage sites.

The national plan can gather legal opinions and positions to develop appropriate amendments to the laws in force or adopt a law, and the competent authorities can work on developing such a draft, and the plan can follow up on these procedures and submit reports thereon.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of The Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
3/35	65					- International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural rights -Racial discrimination -The Arab Charter

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting entities:

- **Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, in coordination with the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers – Legal Department**
- **State Council**
- **Parliament**
- **Ministry of Justice - Human Rights Department**
- **Competent civil society**

Implementation mechanism:

- **Presentation of a progress study and amendment proposals**
- **Holding sectorial meetings**
- **Introducing a bill**

Implementation period:

The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan. The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities provides a vision for the mechanism for the recovery and protection of stolen antiquities, and the perpetrators are brought to justice and whether the issue requires legislative amendments, proposed amendments and that studies and draft law are completed during the first year of work before referring them to Council of Ministers and then to Parliament. Due to the nature of the current circumstances and the possibility of organizing early elections, it is not possible to set a deadline for the approval of the bill.

Branch eighteen: Right to Asylum:

- The state shall take all necessary measures to ensure that all refugees and internally displaced persons are treated without discrimination and enjoy equal protection under the law.
- Adoption and implementation of the Refugee Bill, to ensure an appropriate legal framework for the protection of refugees and asylum seekers in line with internationally recognized principles.
- Protection of all refugees and internally displaced persons and providing them with basic needs.

- **Iraq is working on a review of the Political Refugee Law No. 51 of 1971, and there are many proposals to develop its provisions to ensure its compliance with the relevant international standards and human rights, which were submitted in 2019, with studies being continued thereon. There is a new draft law for refugees instead of the law in force No. 51 of 1971, based on the provisions of the Iraqi constitution in force and international conventions and relevant observations of international organizations, where the law in force faces many criticisms and observations by international organizations and bodies to ensure suitability for human rights standards and the provision of appropriate services for this category. The Ministry of the Interior is the sectorial body responsible for the file of refugees through the Central Committee for Refugees in coordination with other ministries, including the Ministry of Immigration and Displacement.**

- **The national plan will provide the possibility to follow up on the procedures for the enactment of the law, and can achieve meetings for the competent authorities if required.**

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of The Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Article21			D/40	38/A,B		- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights -Racial discrimination -The Arab Charter

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting entities

- **Ministry of Interior - Supreme Committee for Refugees Affairs**
- **Ministry of Immigration and Displacement**
- **State Council**
- **General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers**
- **Parliament**
- **Ministry of Justice - Legal Department - Human Rights Department**
- **Competent civil society**

Implementation mechanism

- **Presentation of a progress study and amendment proposals**
- **Holding sectorial meetings**
- **Introducing a bill**

Implementation period

The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the national plan for human rights, and the Ministry of the Interior (the Supreme Committee for Refugees Affairs) and the Ministry of emigration and Displacement submit an integrated study about the stages the draft law has reached and whether it covers all the remarks submitted by international organizations and that studies and the draft law are completed during the first year of work before being referred to the Council of Ministers and then to the Parliament. Due to the nature of the current circumstances and the possibility of organizing early elections, it is not possible to set a deadline for the approval of the bill.

Branch Nineteen: Right to Compensation

- Enactment of special legislation that guarantees the right to compensation on everyone on arbitrary or unlawful arrest or detention, and for everyone who is found innocent by virtue of a conclusive judgment.
- Enforcement of the Compensation Law for Victims of War Operations, Military Errors and Terrorist Operations No. (57) of 2015 ;

The treaty bodies, international organizations, and the universal periodic review mechanism intensify recommendations and concluding remarks for finding a special mechanism or within the same laws that allow claiming compensations for human rights violations, including detention or arbitrary or unlawful arrest where a bill was previously submitted under the name (Errors of Justice - with keeping the name anonymous), but it includes the same idea in the recommendations instead of the general rules for seeking compensation, as compensation is a human right, and there have also been recommendations regarding procedures for implementing the law on compensation for those affected by war operations and military errors.

During the past months, some amendments were issued to the laws that relate to compensation for terrorist operations, and draft laws are continually presented that could address some aspects of international concerns. The national plan will determine the competent bodies with international recommendations, as well as arranging procedures for submitting proposals related to the topic.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
		74			A/21 A/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Arab Charter -The two Covenants - Convention against Torture - Combating Enforced Disappearance

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting entities

- **The Supreme Judicial Council**
- **State Council**
- **General Secretariat of Council of Ministers-Legal Department**
- **Parliament**
- **Ministry of Justice - Legal Department -Human Rights Department**
- **Competent civil society**

Implementation mechanism:

- Presenting a study on progress made
- Holding sectorial meetings
- Introducing a bill

Implementation period

The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan. The Supreme Judicial Council, in coordination with the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers, presents a study on the proposals submitted for a draft law and whether formally proposed by the Council of Ministers and that studies and the draft law are completed during the first year of work before being referred to the Council of Ministers and then to the Parliament. Due to the nature of the current circumstances and the possibility of organizing early elections, it is not possible to set a deadline for the approval of the bill.

Branch Twenty: Political Parties

- Enacting legislations requiring political parties to make women constitute no less than 25% of their candidates in the elections.
- Reviewing the Iraqi Parliament Election Law No. 45 of 2013, the Provincial Councils, Districts and Sub-districts Elections Law No. 36 of 2008, the non-Governmental Organizations Law No. 12 of 2010 and the political parties law No. 36 of 2015 that restrict the rights of persons with disabilities particularly persons with mental or psychosocial impairment in voting and running for elections.
- Full implementation of political parties' law in a manner that ensures proper political practice.

Iraqi legislation concerned with elections commit the political parties and electoral lists to have a clear quota for women in the candidate lists, and the legislation guarantees a specified quota of not less than 25% of the election winners, but the legislation does not commit the political parties to have a specific quota for women in party leadership. The electoral commission is working to urge parties to represent women in their councils and leaderships. In addition, the laws for elections to parliament, governorate councils and municipalities in force in the Kurdistan Region adopted the percentage of women among the candidates, which is not less than 30%.

The national plan will provide an important framework for discussing proposals on the issue as well as current amendments to electoral laws.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR Recommendation	Observations Of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles 49/20/16/15/14		80	A/26 B/26		53/A 54/A	-CEDAW -The two Covenants -Arab Charter

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies:

- **The Independent High Electoral Commission**
- **The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers -Non-Governmental Organizations Department**
- **The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers -Women Empowerment Department**
- **Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs - Commission on the Care of Persons with Disabilities**
- **Supreme Judicial Council**
- **State Council**
- **The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers –Legal Department**
- **Parliament**
- **Ministry of Justice - Legal Department - Human Rights Department**
- **Competent civil society**

Implementation mechanism:

- **Presenting a study on the progress achieved in the following areas:-**
 - **Active participation of women in political parties**
 - **The possibility of increasing the rate of participation in the electoral lists and the prescribed quota**
 - **Activating the participation of persons with disabilities in the elections and lifting the restrictions that hinder their participation**
- **Holding sectorial meetings**
- **Submitting a draft law**

Implementation period:

The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan. The bodies concerned with the implementation of the plan provide an integrated study on the recommendations submitted to Iraq and the steps through which the council can implement it and that studies and the draft law are completed during the first year of work before being referred to the Council of Ministers and then to the Parliament. Due to the nature of the current circumstances and the possibility of organizing early elections, it is not possible to set a deadline for the approval of the bill.

Branch Twenty-one: Rights of the Child

- Take the necessary steps to enact the Child Law and take appropriate measures for its effective implementation.
- Speed up the adoption of legal texts that set a clear definition of conscripted child and punish the recruitment of children and their engagement in armed conflicts.
- Circulate the observance of the rights of persons with disabilities in the draft Child Rights Law and the national policy for the protection of the rights of the child.
- Take the necessary measures to ensure that children are not engaged in armed conflicts and that their recruitment is stopped.
- Protect children from violence and sexual exploitation and allocate resources for their rehabilitation.
- Strengthen the work of the Child Care Commission.
- Apply the principle of the best interest of the child as a basic standard in all legal and legislative procedures.

There are repeated recommendations from different mechanisms to re-study the Child Law and the Childhood Welfare Commission Law, as the Ministry of Labor has prepared a draft law that combines the two topics to provide specific mechanisms to protect the child as well as to regulate the work of the Childhood Welfare Commission. This draft includes provisions to criminalize a number of acts, including the criminalization of the involvement of children in armed conflicts, the protection of the child based on the international conventions to which Iraq is a party, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its two annexed protocols, as well as other conventions and the Iraqi constitution in force.

The national plan will assist in directing the efforts and urging the competent authorities to speed up completing the draft law and submitting it to Parliament.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles 34/32 /30/29	(271)(274)	110/62 112/111			15/a, 16/a	-Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities -Two covenants -Arab Charter

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting entities:

- **Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs - Child Care Commission**
- **Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs - Monitoring and Reporting Committee on the Engagement of Children in Armed Conflicts**
- **State Council**
- **The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers**
- **Parliament**
- **Ministry of Justice - Legal Department - Human Rights Department**
- **Competent civil society**

Implementation mechanism:

- **Presentation of a study on progress and proposals for amendment**
- **Holding sectorial meetings**
- **Introducing a bill**

Implementation period:

The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the national plan for human rights. The Childhood Welfare Commission provides an integrated study on the draft child law and the stages it has reached and that studies and the draft law are completed during the first year of work, and to submit a study on the national efforts to prevent involvement of children in armed conflicts and punishing this, before referring it to the Council of Ministers and then to the Council of Representatives. Due to the nature of the current circumstances and the possibility of organizing early elections, it is not possible to set a deadline for approval of the draft.

Branch Twenty-two: Prisons Administration

- **Issuance of the Prisons and Places of Detention Administration Law.**
- **Considering deprivation of reasonable facilitating arrangements as discrimination on the basis of disability for persons with disabilities who are suspected of having committed crimes, including during their detention.**
- **Addressing the problem of overcrowding in prisons and ensuring that persons deprived of their liberty are treated humanely.**

Law No. 14 of 2018 (the Prison Inmates and Those Held in Custody Law) has been issued and is currently applied.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles 19/37		78			27/B, 28/B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convention against Torture - Combating Enforced Disappearance - The two Covenants - Arab Charter

Implementation mechanism:

Since the law has already been promulgated, it is possible to focus on the amendment proposals or the comments made thereon.

The body responsible for implementation:

- The responsibility for implementation lies with the sectoral agency that is legally competent in the issue of legislation or concerned with the subject of the amendment (particularly the Iraqi reform Department and Juvenile Reform department).
- Ministry of Justice - the Human Rights Department undertakes following up on the procedures and identify the opinion of authorities concerned.
- Ministry of Justice and Human Rights Department organize meetings or correspondences with the sectoral bodies to clarify the stages of preparation or studies.

- **The Human Rights Department organizes workshops or meetings for civil society specialized in the subject of legislation.**
- **The Supreme Judicial Council is involved in all stages of preparation.**
- **The legal departments of the sectorial ministries concerned with implementation will be a major partner in the implementation according to their jurisdiction.**

Implementation period:

The period of implementing the recommendations related to legislations just like the agreements require concerted efforts of more than one authority and a longer time than others, so this period will start with the beginning of the plan and continue during the plan period, taking into account the use of the sector responsible for the implementation of the operational framework attached to the plan for scheduling their activities carefully and following up on the implementation, noting that the law has already been issued.

Entity contributing to the implementation:

- **The following entities contribute to the process of preparing and following up draft laws and proposals**
- General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers:
 - Legal Department,
 - Committee for the Empowerment of Women,
- Parliament,
- Council of State
- and the Commission for Human Rights

Section Three

Building and developing the institutional work

Objective: To build and develop the work of National institutions and agencies concerned with the protection and promotion of respect for human rights.

The organizational structure of the national human rights mechanisms in Iraq represents a model diversified in structure where the Iraqi Constitution indicates in Article 102 the establishment of the High Commission of Human Rights, and Law No. 53 of 2008, as amended, was issued thus the High Commission has become the independent Government agency concerned with the protection, promotion and respect for human rights, in accordance with the Paris Principles on Establishing and operation of national institutions for human rights, to which the Iraqi government provided material and human support, and infrastructure for the success of its work.

On the other hand, the Iraqi government has created a governmental body that is concerned with following up the implementation of international human rights obligations within the Ministry of Justice (the Human Rights Department) which is currently in charge of the tasks assigned to the government agency in this field and working in coordination with all sectorial bodies and communicating with international organizations through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Council of Representatives includes several committees concerned with human rights files, including the Human Rights Committee, the Women and Children Committee, the National Reconciliation Committee and other committees that work together to monitor the governmental institutions concerned with human rights files and legislative tasks within their competence.

All Iraqi institutions created departments, divisions, sections, or committees concerned with human rights, and the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers created a department to empower Iraqi women. A decree has been recently issued to establish the Supreme Council for Women.

Other specialized bodies work on specific files such as (persons with disabilities, child rights and social protection) in the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, and investigative bodies concerned with human rights at the Supreme Judicial Council.

In the Kurdistan Region, there is also a human rights commission, an office for the Coordinator of International Recommendations, and other administrative formations within the Region's institutions.

Iraq received many recommendations to develop its system in the field of human rights on the occasion of the discussion of the UPR report or other reports before the treaty bodies in the United Nations or the League of Arab States.

High Commission of Human Rights

- Ensuring that Iraqi national institutions implement their mandate independently and in line with the Paris Principles.
- Strengthening the role of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Iraq.
- Intensifying efforts to upgrade the classification of the High Commission for Human Rights to Category (A) in accordance with the Paris Principles.
- The selection process for IHCHR members should be transparent, participatory and based on merit.
- Taking all necessary measures to ensure that the High Commission for Human Rights can carry out its mandate effectively and independently as an independent mechanism charged with monitoring the implementation of the Convention, in line with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 33 of the Convention and in accordance with the Paris Principles and taking into account the Guiding Principles on Independent frameworks for monitoring and participation in the work of the Committee.
- Including statistics on the number of complaints related to cases of racial discrimination received by the High Commission for Human Rights and the local courts, and the results of these complaints regarding compensation, and disciplinary measures issued in this regard and ensuring that all groups and individuals have access to justice.
- Continuing to improve the IHCHR's role, including through cooperation with other countries.
- Taking steps to strengthen the IHCHR's role in Iraq in accordance with the Paris Principles.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations Of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles 102, 45	(35) (39) (43) (88) (51) (56) (89) (83) (91) (92)		H/16	Recommendation (No 16)	64/B	All Conventions

Ministry of Human Rights and State Ministry for Women's Affairs

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting entities:

- Re-establishing the Ministry of Human Rights.
- Reinstating the Ministry of Women's Affairs and giving it a ministerial portfolio for the promotion and protection of women's rights and the advancement of gender equality; allocating sufficient human, technical and financial resources for this; enhancing its ability to influence the formulation, development and implementation of public policies on gender equality; and strengthening the role of this ministry in the field of coordination and supervision of the preparation and implementation of legislation in the field of gender equality and in mainstreaming a gender perspective in all laws and policies.
- The re-establishment of the Ministries of Human Rights and the Status of Women, whose abolition in 2015 led to some chaos in monitoring human rights and women's issues.
- Establishing a national institution for the empowerment of women with a mandate to monitor the process of developing and implementing legislation and policies aimed at eliminating discrimination and violence against women and girls and increasing their access to rights of work, health and education.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
	(50) (263)	108/38 121	16/B			All Conventions

The work of governmental institutions concerned with human rights:

- Continuing the development of the institutional structure for human rights by supporting the Women's Empowerment Department in the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers and the Women Empowerment or Gender Divisions in the Ministries.
- Strengthening the work of the Child Care Commission and enabling it to monitor the implementation of the rights of the Iraqi child and address its issues in a swift and effective manner.
- Providing detailed information on the mandate, status and authority of the Department of Empowerment of Women and its relationship with the relevant ministries and women's non-governmental organizations and on the human, technical and financial resources allocated to this department from the national budget.
- Continuing to strengthen their national human rights structures.
- Ensuring the representation of persons with disabilities, especially women with disabilities and persons with mental or psychosocial disabilities in the Care of the Disabled and Special Needs Persons Commission and in its Board of Directors.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
	238/54	55/13 104/103	C/16		64/a	All Conventions

Implementation mechanism, actors and contributors:

For the implementation of the recommendations referred to in this section, it is appropriate to hold consultative meetings to familiarize themselves with the reality of human rights institutions in Iraq and how to strengthen them or implement the recommendations in this regard , the alternatives that the Iraqi government chose in this field for the purpose of promoting them, through:

- Holding consultative meetings between the parties to arrive at ways to implement the items or present an integrated national vision of Iraq's position on it.
- Making proposals.
- Submission of draft laws by sectorial bodies.
- The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers manages this file on institutional development.
- The Human Rights Department to be responsible for monitoring the implementation and submitting reports on completion.
- Intensifying efforts to build human rights capacity for government officials.
- Involving the specialized civil society in discussions and proposals.

- **Implementation period:**
- The implementation of this section can be limited to the first and second years of the life of the plan.
- Continuation of work during the third and fourth years of the plan in programs of support, training and consultations.
- Using the implementation mechanism attached to the National Human Rights Plan to identify programs and distribute them over the period of the plan.

Section Four
Cooperation with international mechanism concerned with human rights

Objective: Clear effectiveness in international forums concerned with human rights

Iraq is among the countries with a good record in the submission of reports to international bodies on their set dates or at an appropriate time and commitment to actively discussing them with these entities. The mixed mechanism works on the preparation of those reports and follow-up of these obligations, with the Department of Human Rights being created to follow up on the implementation of international obligations as well as temporary ad hoc committees for writing reports and following up on the commitments which includes representatives of bodies specialized in the matter of the committee's work .

Iraq receives many special rapporteurs and mandate-holders who are concerned with specific files in the field of human rights, and Iraq has created a specialized committee for this purpose. Iraq has already extended an open invitation to receive the special rapporteurs.

Iraq received many recommendations and concluding remarks on the development of cooperation mechanisms with international human rights mechanisms on the occasion of discussing its reports. The recommendations also require Iraq to develop a national plan for enforcing the recommendations.

The national plan will draw the attention of the specialized agencies to develop mechanisms of cooperation in accordance with the concluding observations and recommendations received by Iraq.

- Establishing a clear national plan of action to implement the recommendations of the international mechanisms.
- Strengthening cooperation with states and international organizations, especially with the relevant human rights bodies.
- Renewal of the National Human Rights Plan.
- Including specific information on action plans and other measures taken to implement the Durban Declaration and Platform for Action at the national level.
- Preparing periodic reports in consultation with the competent bodies, non-governmental organizations, and the various

bodies operating in the state during the preparation of the report.

- Presenting a basic document and updating it regularly.
- Including detailed information on practical measures taken to implement the report recommendations during the writing of future periodic reports.
- The state shall make its reports accessible to the public, especially (the judicial, legislative and administrative circles, and working non-governmental organizations) at the time of their submission, with publishing the committee' s concluding observations on these reports on wide scale in the official and other commonly used languages, as appropriate .
- The state submits its periodic reports on the specified dates, while observing the guidelines for the submission of reports.
- Continuing to submit voluntary reports to UNESCO and all relevant international organizations regarding journalists.
- Adopting appropriate national mechanisms to implement the observations of the human rights treaty bodies.
- Continuing efforts aimed at strengthening the national mechanism responsible for drafting and following up on treaty bodies' reports.
- Taking more steps to enhance its cooperation with international organizations, especially with human rights bodies, and to strengthen the role of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Iraq.
- Developing a clear national action plan to implement the recommendations submitted by international mechanisms, including treaty bodies, special procedures and other mechanisms of the Human Rights Council.
- Renewing the National Human Rights Plan and continuing (strengthening it) and implementing it.
- Facilitating the visits of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment to all detention facilities in Iraq.
- Working with international partners, such as the United Nations investigation team, to strengthen accountability for crimes committed by the terrorist ISIS organization, with a view to bringing charges against those who have committed genocide crimes, war crimes and crimes against humanity.
- Continuing to implement recommendations related to human trafficking, as well as protecting children and women.
- Strengthening cooperation with international and regional organizations to address the issues of displaced persons, de-mining, and the return of safe life to the affected areas.
- Coordinating with international organizations and civil society organizations regarding the crime of human trafficking.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Article8	(47)(89)(59)(63)(60) (74)(64)(67)(86)(88) (159)(164)(183)(207)	60/44/10				All Conventions

Implementation mechanism:

- Strengthening human rights reporting mechanisms in Iraq.
- Continuing to submit reports to international organizations.
- Consultation with NGOs in the reporting process.
- Posting information on concluding observations and recommendations.
- Using social networking sites in the process of disseminating information.
- Developing the work of institutions concerned with the subject both in terms of human resources and materially.
- Organizing workshops for the working parties in these institutions and presenting development proposals.

The body responsible for implementation

The responsibility for implementing recommendations related to dealing with international mechanisms falls within the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice, the governmental body concerned with human rights, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the rest of the institutions concerned with the relevant files. In addition, there are committees concerned with the issue of journalists, and they are supposed to provide reports on the prevention of impunity for crimes committed against journalists. There is a central committee on combating human trafficking and another one concerned with the involvement of children in armed conflicts.

Bodies contributing to the implementation

The sectorial ministries represent supporting bodies in implementing the recommendations related to this section with contribution of the competent civil society.

Implementation period:

As the process of reporting and cooperation with international mechanisms is an ongoing and continuous process, the duration of Implementation of recommendations is continuous throughout the national plan. On the other hand, the recommendations of the treaty committees and universal periodic review mechanism identify shortcomings in these aspects, so the implementation must be immediate and continuous.

Section Five
Respect for International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights

The goal: full respect for the provisions of international humanitarian law and human rights in the work of these security services in Iraq.

Iraq has experienced very tough circumstances in dealing with terrorist groups the latest of which was fighting hard against terrorist Daesh organization and the liberation of areas taken by that organization after June 2014 .Those battles represented a big challenge to Iraqi military system after Daesh terrorism used civilians as human shields, so the Iraqi security forces sought to protect the rights of civilians in light of the anti-terrorism actions and that their safety be a priority before the liberation of these areas from the control of the terrorist ISIS. The international humanitarian Law Commission of the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers) and Ministry of Defence and competent security authorities had sought to spread the culture of international respect for humanitarian law in coordination with military training institutions, and the International Committee of the Red Cross International, and these actions were met with welcome by the International Community. However, many recommendations and concluding observations were received reminding of the international commitments in this field and to develop the capabilities of security forces and the Iraqi military.

The National Human Rights Plan will lay down frameworks for action to enhance knowledge and effective application of international humanitarian law and international human rights law norms in counter-terrorism actions through effective mechanisms for action and follow-up.

- Take all necessary measures to save the Yazidis and others who are still held captives by ISIS terrorist organization and bring the perpetrators to justice.
- Provide assistance to women and children who are victims of violence who have been released and simplify procedures for survivors to access legal and humanitarian services.
- Take all possible precautions and measures when planning and carrying out military operations aimed at fighting armed terrorist organizations.

- Intensify efforts to combat discrimination against women and girls with disabilities who are displaced, refugees or migrant women.
- Ensure that children with disabilities enjoy all rights and to address stigma and discrimination in their right and who live in areas affected by armed conflict and displaced persons and persons with disability, psychological or mental impairment.
- Coordinate all measures aiming to achieve respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all residents and investigate with and punish the perpetrators of violations of the international humanitarian law and International Human Rights law .

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles7,8	(134)		22		13/b,14/b 15/b,16/b	All Conventions

Implementation Mechanism:

- **Coordination with the Human Rights Department in the Ministry of Defense and the specialists in charge of the human rights file in all security agencies**
- **Distribution of recommendations to the relevant security and military authorities**
- **Holding specialized meetings**
- **Development of training curricula on the rules of engagement and behavior of law enforcement personnel**
- **Follow-up and reporting**

The Body responsible for implementation:

Responsibility for implementing recommendations within this section rests with the National Committee for International Humanitarian Law, and coordination is made with each of:

- **Human Rights Department in the Ministry of Defense**
- **Human Rights Department in the Ministry of Interior**
- **Human Rights Department in the Ministry of Justice**
- **Competent civil society organizations**

Implementation period:

The recommendations made and their subject matter require continuous implementation and are not limited to indicated cases. Therefore, the agency responsible for implementation must put in place appropriate procedures for implementation and engage the contributors and civil society in the work.

Section Six
Civil and Political Rights

Objective: To create an appropriate environment for the enjoyment of rights and freedoms

Articles 14 - 21 of the Iraqi Constitution indicate the civil and political rights and freedoms related thereto. Iraq received many recommendations and final observations on this matter from the treaty bodies and the universal periodic review mechanism. The national plan lays down appropriate mechanisms to promote the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms in question by coordinating the work of specialized entities and drawing up means for implementation and follow-up and submission of the completion report.

Branch one: right to life

The Iraqi legislative system includes legal provisions to protect the right to life and integrity of the body and punishes with severe penalties any violation of that right, and the death penalty is one of the penalties applied in Iraq for the most serious crimes in accordance with international standards. Many recommendations and concluding remarks are received in addition to the UPR mechanism relating to the death penalty.

These recommendations also include reference to violations of the right to life committed by terrorist organizations and the conduct of investigations and prosecutions thereof.

The National Human Rights Plan will develop an appropriate mechanism to study the recommendations on the death penalty and coordination with competent authorities to submit and enforce proposals. The Supreme Judicial Council has already initiated procedures for the investigation and prosecution and created courts with jurisdiction on crimes committed against minorities (components) . Iraq is cooperating with the international investigation team on Daesh crimes in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 2379 for the year 2017. On the other hand, there are many studies on the application of the death penalty in Iraq and adherence to international standards and guarantees for prosecution and enforcement of punishment. It must be noted that in the Kurdistan region the applicability of the death sentence has not been implemented in the Kurdistan Region

since 2008, and this punishment has restricted on a small scale, especially in the crimes that constitute public opinion issues.

- Limiting the application of the death penalty to the most serious crimes.
- Investigate reports of human rights violations, especially reports on executions in summary procedures.
- Conduct prompt, thorough and impartial investigations into cases of violations of the right to life and physical integrity.
- Continue efforts aimed at ensuring full human rights for all in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- Conduct a fair and comprehensive investigation of the violation of the right to life by terrorist organizations and bring the accused to justice and do justice to victims.
- Take necessary precautions to protect civilians when carrying out military operations against terrorist organizations.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR Recommendation	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons With Disabilities	Related Conventions
/Article7 37/19/15/	132 204	42/40				-The two Covenants - Convention against Torture -Enforced disappearance -Arab Charter - Racial discrimination CERD

Implementation Mechanism

- **Distributing notes and recommendations to the specialized agencies**
- **Holding meetings and workshops between those entities**
- **Providing appropriate proposals that can be implemented**
- **Preparing the report on the achievements and following up on the implementation**

The body responsible for implementation and supporting entities

- **Supreme Judicial Council**
- **State Council**
- **The Ministry of Justice, the Legal Department**
- **Ministry of Interior - Department of Human Rights**
- **Ministry of Justice - Department of Human Rights**

Implementation period:

Since the issue is related to civil and political rights, the implementation should be immediate, and the period of implementation can be divided by the duration of the national plan in cases other than those related to judicial deadlines, with organizing training and awareness programs for that.

Branch Two: Trials, Independence of the Judiciary, and the Right to a fair trial:

The criminal justice system represents one of the pillars of the proper construction of democratic societies that respect human rights, so Iraqi legislator has tried to set up a legal and procedural system consistent with international standards in this field. Article 19 of the Iraqi constitution came to lay the broad lines to guarantee fair trial and criminal justice. On the other hand, the effective exercise by Iraqi judiciary of the genuine jurisdiction in the investigation and trial of the crimes falling under their jurisdiction is a main pillar in achieving justice and doing justice to victims. The independence of Iraqi Judiciary enshrined in the Iraqi constitution is among the most important pillars of the strength of the judicial system, away from any interference or disruption of their work.

Iraq has received many recommendations and final remarks that refer to some points under discussion by international organizations concerned with human rights, United Nations agencies and the Human Rights Council and the universal periodic review mechanism.

During the past years, many laws were issued that reinforce this independence, lay new foundations for fair trials, and strengthen litigation procedures for crimes committed by terrorist ISIS organization by opening specialized courts and accelerating the pace of receiving requests and complaints, or cooperating with the international investigation team formed under Security Council Resolution No. 2379 for the year 2007. After this progress, the floor is suitable for discussing recommendations and observations with the competent authorities. The National Human Rights Plan will lay down clear mechanisms for discussing these recommendations and holding meetings and coming out with implementable recommendations.

- Ensuring that all fair trial guarantees and due process are fully respected.
- Preventing racial discrimination in the administration and functioning of the criminal justice system.
- Accountability for crimes committed by ISIS members.
- Conducting effective and independent investigations, including investigations into reports of crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocide

- Prosecuting those responsible for them and punishing them with deterrent penalties if found guilty.
- Ensuring the independence of the judiciary and protecting judges from any interference, pressures, and threats.
- Ensuring legal aid for those who are financially incapable in non-criminal cases.
- Criminal prosecutions of perpetrators of violence against persons with disabilities, the sentences issued against them, and the remedial mechanisms made available to victims.
- The implementation of concrete measures to ensure an impartial and independent judiciary that deals effectively with the issue of combating impunity.
- Ensuring the right to a fair trial and fighting impunity across the country.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles/19/32/87	162 180	66/68			A.32 /A/31	All Conventions

Implementation mechanism:

- Organizing meetings or sending notes and recommendations to the Supreme Judicial Council and specialized investigation committees
- All procedures and the progress made in these aspects
- Submitting appropriate proposals for developing work or amending legislation, if necessary

The Body responsible for implementation

- Supreme Judicial Council
- State Council
- The Human Rights Department in the Ministry of Justice shall follow up on the implementation.
- Civil society organizations contribute to these activities.

Implementation period:

Implementation must be immediate by the parties concerned with the implementation through the development of an immediate plan to evaluate the progress made in the reality of the trials referred to in the recommendations and address the points referred to in these recommendations and the implementation of the programs. If required, submitting appropriate suggestions to amend the legislations and using the facility of the implementation mechanisms and distributing them over the years of the plan.

Branch Three: right to vote and nomination

Iraq has witnessed important changes in the nomination and election mechanism in light of popular demands and the demonstrations that began in October 2019 and paved the way for the adoption of a new law for the Electoral Commission and the draft election law, but there are many remarks on the subject still being received from the United Nations human rights committees and the Human Rights Council within the Universal Periodic Review mechanism. There are demands for persons with disabilities for their participation and nomination, representation of minorities (components) in the representative councils, participation of women and their role in the political process, and other observations.

The ground today is very suitable for submitting observations related to nomination, election and amending legislation, as initiatives are continuing in this area in case the observations and recommendations are implementable and rational demands. The Independent High Electoral Commission Law No. 31 of 2019 was issued, and work is underway to legislate the new election law, as these legislative and procedural amendments in

the work of the Electoral Commission have come in response to the demands of the demonstrators since October 2019, and that the intention is to hold early elections by summer of 2021. Likewise, the proportion of the women participation in elections according to Law No. (2) of (2009): The Fourth Amendment Law of the Elections Law of the Kurdistan National Assembly - Iraq No. (1) of 1992 regarding conditions of the nomination of women within political entities must not be less than (32%) and Law No. (4) of (2009): The Provincial, Districts, and Sub-Districts Councils Elections Law in the Iraq Kurdistan Region so that the percentage of women nomination is not less than (30%).

The National Human Rights Plan will provide a wide scope for productive dialogues and discussions in the field of the right to nomination and election between the specialized bodies and to follow up on the results of those discussions.

- Abolishing discriminatory provisions that prevent persons with mental or psychosocial disabilities from exercising their rights to vote and run for elections.
- Suitable representation for ethnic and ethnic - religious minorities(components), including minority women (components) in all elected bodies as well as in public office, by taking all necessary measures, including amending election laws and ensuring the representation of minorities (components) that do not benefit from the quota system.
- Full enforcement of the provisions of the Political Parties Law.
- Representation of ethnic and religious minorities, including women from minorities, in elected bodies and public jobs, and to take all necessary measures that would amend electoral laws ensuring the representation of minorities that do not benefit from the quota system.
- Facilitating the participation of persons with disabilities in the electoral process, securing their entry into electoral centers and casting of their votes easily with the possibility of participating and nominating and providing electoral materials and information in easy-to-access formats.
- Encouraging the participation of persons with disabilities, including women with disabilities, in political and public life.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of The Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles,14 19/16/15/ 125/32		80	83/c	(26)	53/a, 54/a, 53/b, 54/b, 53/c, 54/c	All Conventions

Implementation mechanism:

- **Holding meetings between the relevant entities.**
- **Presenting integrated proposals and discussing them between the parties.**
- **Submitting proposals to amend legislation or procedures and follow them up.**

The Body responsible for implementation:

- **The Independent High Electoral Commission**
- **General Secretariat of Council of Ministers-Legal Department**
- **Parliament**
- **Ministry of Justice - Department of Human Rights**
- **Specialized Non-governmental Organizations**
- **Representatives of political parties**

Implementation period:

The agency responsible for implementation must immediately, after approval of the national plan, present its visions for the implementation of the recommendations and the current position. They shall develop an implementation plan in accordance with the implementation facility for this plan.

Branch Four: Right to freedom of opinion, expression and formation of associations , protection of journalists and human rights defenders

Freedom of expression in Iraq has been subjected to numerous violations during the past years, whether through attacks on journalists or confrontations between demonstrators and armed groups or the security authorities, or the absence of a law to implement Article 38 of the Constitution to ensure the application of international standards in the field of freedoms. Some errors accompanying the work of the security forces have contributed to instigating calls for rebuilding and training the forces that are in direct contact with the demonstrators. The Iraqi government stresses implementing this as soon as possible.

Since Iraq is still applying the texts contained in the penal code and the Coalition Provisional Authority Order No. 19 of 2003, a draft law on freedom of expression, assembly and demonstration was presented to the Council of Representatives and proposals for amendment were also made. Observations were made to develop the capabilities of law enforcement personnel in dealing with demonstrators and with the enjoyment of freedoms.

The demonstrations that began in October 2019 contributed to an increase in calls for the protection of these freedoms, the enactment of appropriate laws, and the training of law enforcement personnel to deal with demonstrators. On the other hand, the journalists were subjected to attacks from various entities with cases of impunity. Therefore, a committee was formed to follow upon the attacks on journalists and the actions of impunity and submit reports to UNESCO.

Iraq received many recommendations within the framework of the universal periodic review mechanism and observations within the framework of the treaty mechanisms devoted to the enjoyment of the right to freedom of expression and peaceful demonstration.

The National Plan will set up working mechanisms to ensure that these recommendations and observations are studied and their actual implementation:

- Ensure full protection of journalists and other media persons, protection of human rights advocates and the right of civil society to freely and independently participate in public life.
- Conduct prompt, thorough and impartial investigations into arbitrary killings and the excessive use of violence and lethal weapons associated with the demonstrations that have taken place since October 1 of this year, as well as in all allegations of torture and other ill-treatment, including enforced disappearances.
- Fully respect the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly, freedom of forming associations, and freedom of expression.
- Continue to submit voluntary reports on journalists to UNESCO and all relevant international organizations.
- Remove restrictions on access to the internet, local and international news sites, and release anyone detained for exercising these rights.
- Respect the constitutionally enshrined freedom of peaceful protesting and give due consideration to the requests of peaceful demonstrators.
- Promote the use of the accessible reading system and other forms, methods and means of communication, and facilitate the access of persons with disabilities to information and communication technology.
- Ensure access to television programs and government websites and ensure the commitment of private sector entities to provide services in accessible forms.
- Increase the number of professional training programs in translation and the number of sign language teachers of persons with disabilities.
- Conduct prompt, thorough and impartial investigations into the arbitrary killings related to the demonstrations that have taken place since October 1, 2019, as well as into all allegations of torture and other forms of ill-treatment, including enforced disappearances and summary executions, committed in any territory under its jurisdiction.
- Take measures to investigate all cases of disappearance and death of human rights activists and bring the perpetrators to justice.
- Uphold and respect freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, (as guaranteed by the Constitution of Iraq and in line with its international obligations), and (by properly investigating the violence perpetrated against protesters and hold the perpetrators of all violations accountable for the excessive use of violence as well as the use of lethal weapons against protesters.

- Conduct prompt, independent and effective investigations into the excessive use of force against the demonstrators in the October demonstrations (more than 250 people were killed and many more were injured) and bring the perpetrators to justice, while taking effective measures to prevent a recurrence of this violence, in particular by strengthening human rights training for law enforcement personnel.
- Stop the use of excessive force (against peaceful demonstrators (by the security forces and any other armed actors during the recent protests), especially the illegal use of tear gas canisters and live ammunition), including killing protesters, and thoroughly investigate them, and ensure that the perpetrators are held accountable (in a transparent manner).
- Ensure that independent, transparent and impartial investigations are conducted into acts of violence and killings committed against civilians in the context of the ongoing protests.
- Investigate killings, harassment and violence against journalists and hold the perpetrators accountable.
- Ensure full accountability and due process for serious human rights violations.
- Fully respect (and adopt measures on) the right to (protect) freedom of peaceful assembly and formation of associations and freedom of expression (in terms of law and practice) and increase efforts to protect journalists, media persons and (human rights advocates) against any kind of assault or intimidation (by the security forces).
- Ensure freedom of peaceful protesting, freedom of opinion and expression, and freedom of the press by removing restrictions imposed on access to the internet and local and international news sites and by releasing anyone detained for exercising these rights.
- Protect human rights advocates and the right of civil society to freely and independently participate in the public life of the country.
- Ensure that only security forces trained to properly deal with gatherings are sought and hold these forces responsible for any use of excessive force against protesters (demonstrators).
- Strengthen effective reform measures by the government, the legislative authority and the judiciary while respecting the constitutionally guaranteed freedom of peaceful protesting and giving due consideration to the requests of peaceful demonstrators.
- Ensure respect for the right to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression, including removing the ban on social media.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles 19/38/39/37/ 45	(71)(156)(157)(161)(190) (221)(167)(181)(173)(191) (176)(177)(182)(183)(185) (186)(189)(193)(194) (202)(188)(197)(198)(200) (203)(205)	92/84			39b/, 40/b, 39/c, 40/c 93/a, 40/a	All conventions

Implementation mechanism

- Organizing meetings with the specialized civil society to collect proposals
- Intensifying training skills for law enforcement personnel on basic principles on the use of force and firearms
- Holding meetings with the official stakeholders
- Developing appropriate proposals and following up on their implementation
- Submitting completion reports

The Body responsible for implementation

- Ministry of the Interior in coordination with the security services
- Supreme Judicial Council
- The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers - Legal Department
- Ministry of Labor and Social affairs –Commission on the care for persons with disabilities
- Ministry of Justice - Department of Human Rights
- Competent civil society organizations

Implementation period:

Implementation begins immediately with the submission by the Ministry of Interior and the Supreme Judicial Council of their perceptions of the progress made and the implementation procedures, and a plan is drawn up divided into the years in which the plan is to be implemented according to the national Human Rights attachment.

Branch Five: Nationality

The right to nationality is one of the basic human rights, and is established according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of discrimination against women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child , as the Iraqi constitution protects this right and requires that the person enjoys it without discrimination, but there are observations made by international organizations and at the universal periodic review mechanism regarding some paragraphs in the Iraqi Nationality Law No. 26 of 2006, something that amounts to discrimination. During the past months, a draft to amend the nationality law has emerged and was presented to the Council of Representatives, but it was withdrawn later and returned to the government. The Ministry of Interior also presented many proposals and the actual implementation during the past months to deal with the issue of the Faili Kurds within the framework of the directives of the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers and the committees formed for this purpose, as well as the progress made in dealing with the file of documents of some categories of society.

The national plan will establish an appropriate mechanism to transfer the observations received from the international bodies and the universal periodic review mechanism to the specialized bodies for study before the draft amendment is approved, as well as following up on the implementation of these recommendations.

- Accelerate the process of restoring citizenship to Faili Kurds, by facilitating their acquisition of citizenship, including by removing all administrative obstacles throughout the process.
- Ensuring that laws and regulations relating to the acquisition, restoration and transfer of nationality are applied to all persons without discrimination, and that all necessary measures are taken to prevent statelessness cases.
- Allocating the necessary human, technical and financial resources to continue registering all children with disabilities and to prevent them from falling into the status of statelessness.
- Issuing identity documents for members of ethnic and religious minority groups, and those displaced by conflicts.
- Stopping the practice of arbitrarily confiscating identity documents of individuals in camps for internally displaced persons or not issuing these documents.
- Granting and facilitating access for all Iraqi citizens to basic services such as civil documents.
- The need to register all children with disabilities and prevent them from falling into a state of statelessness.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles 18/16/15/14	(100)(221)			34	33,34	-The two Covenants -Racial discrimination (CERD) -Arab Charter - Disability

Implementation mechanism:

- **Send copies of the notes and recommendations to the specialized bodies in the Ministry of Interior and other bodies for study**
- **Holding sectorial meetings to develop implementation procedures**
- **Amend the procedures that do not require legislative amendments.**
- **Preparing an integrated draft law and presenting it according to the legislative mechanism (If required).**

The Body responsible for implementation:

- **Ministry of Interior - Department of Human Rights and Specialized departments in the Ministry of Interior**
- **Ministry of Immigration and Displacement**
- **General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers**
- **Parliament**
- **Ministry of Justice - Human Rights Department**
- **Competent civil society**

Implementation period:

The implementation of these recommendations begins immediately after the plan, and the agency responsible for implementation (the Ministry of Interior) sets a work program in coordination with the supporting agencies and civil society, and the implementation will take place within years of implementation of the national plan in accordance with the annex on implementation mechanisms, provided that the agency responsible for the implementation takes into account the progress made during the previous period in matters related to the recommendations.

Section seven

Combating Human Trafficking

The goal: to reduce organized crime, in particular human trafficking, and to protect and care for victims

Iraq has worked to combat the crime of human trafficking as a multi-faceted violation of human rights, as Iraq ratified the International Convention to Combat Transnational Crime and the two protocols attached to it and the enactment of Law No. 28 of 2012), the Anti-Human Trafficking Law 9, and also established a central committee, in accordance with the law, to combat human trafficking, headed by the Ministry of interior and the provincial sub-committees.

The crime of human trafficking in its various forms has become part of the training programs for the judiciary, judicial investigators and policemen, and within the training programs for activists and human rights advocates. The Central Committee to Combat Human Trafficking is working on studying Iraqi legislations and submitting proposals to create appropriate conditions for the application of the law and the protection of victims.

Some practices that amount to the crime of human trafficking are still a practice in Iraq and require the promotion of a culture of human rights for these categories (28 of 2012). Due to the absence of a special law on combating human trafficking in the Kurdistan Region, this law was enforced in the Region by Law No. (6) of 2018, and before this law was brought into effect, there was established in the region (the Supreme Committee to Combat Human Trafficking) in the Ministry of the interior grouping representatives of the relevant authorities. According to the law, the Directorate of Combating Human Trafficking was created in the headquarters of the Ministry of interior, with Regional governorates offices linked to it.

Iraq received many recommendations and concluding observations in the context of the universal periodic review mechanism and human rights committees, and these observations and recommendations will be part of the National Human Rights Plan for the coming years to make arrangements for its implementation and follow-up of that implementation.

- Strengthening the work of the Central Committee to Combat Human Trafficking and ensuring that it is supported with the appropriate level of human, technical and financial resources.
- Intensifying efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in women and girls, including through the effective implementation of Law No. 28 of 2012.
- Combating human trafficking and providing protection and support to victims, including shelter and psychosocial assistance.
- Conducting prompt and impartial investigations into cases of human trafficking, ensuring that those convicted of these crimes receive adequate punishment, and ensure redress for all victims of trafficking.
- Increasing efforts to prevent human trafficking, and to consider developing a national plan to combat these crimes, and to take necessary measures to open serious and urgent investigations into all cases of trafficking and to encourage victims through various means to submit reports and complaints about the violations they face, and to ensure that the perpetrators of these crimes are held accountable, regardless of their capacities and positions. It is recommended that the victims receive full reparation and necessary protections.
- Combating trafficking in women and girls for the purposes of forced marriage and temporary marriage (Mut'a marriage) by criminalizing these marriages and adopting a national action plan to combat these practices and closing offices that facilitate the regulation of these forms of marriages.
- Expediting the adoption of a national action plan to combat human trafficking, and to establish a permanent body to coordinate and monitor its implementation.
- Continuing raising awareness about the criminal nature and dangers of trafficking in women and girls, and providing training for the judiciary, law enforcement personnel and border police on early identification of women and girls who are victims of trafficking and ensure their referral to agencies that provide adequate services, and strict application of relevant criminal law provisions.
- Providing training on gender-sensitive treatment for social workers and medical personnel to support victims of human trafficking.
- Increasing the specialized centers for sheltering and rehabilitating victims of human trafficking crimes, psychologically and physically, and ensuring easy access for victims to these centers while providing them with adequate resources to carry out their duties and providing the necessary legal support, and continuously coordinating

and cooperating with international organizations and civil society organizations in this regard.

- Intensifying efforts aimed at combating trafficking in persons, especially women and children, providing special psychological care for child victims of sexual violence, and ensuring their physical and psychological recovery and reintegration.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR Recommendation	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles/ /37/29/19	(208)	60/59	24/a/b/c/d/e/f/g/h			-CEDAW - Convention on the Rights of the Child -Arab Charter

Implementation mechanism:

- **Send proposals to the Central Committee to Combat Human Trafficking.**
- **Holding sectorial meetings for the competent authorities on the subject of the recommendations.**
- **Reaching suitable and applicable proposals to implement the recommendations.**
- **Submitting reports and follow-up.**

The body responsible for implementation

- **The Central Committee to Combat Human Trafficking**

- **The Ministry of Justice (Human Rights Department follows up on implementation)**
- **Competent civil society**

Implementation period:

The Central Committee for Combating Human Trafficking shall develop an implementation plan in accordance with the implementation mechanism attached to the National Human Rights Plan, provided that implementation begins immediately, and that the illegal tasks are completed during the first and second years.

Section Eight

Combating Torture and Enforced Disappearance

The goal: to protect the human dignity of all persons and to prevent the use of torture and enforced disappearance in all circumstances.

Iraq acceded to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

Iraq has to fulfil a set of obligations under these two conventions the most important of which is making legislative amendments to make the legal system compatible with the provisions of those conventions, and on this basis the Ministry of Justice sought in coordination with the Supreme Judicial Council and all the competent entities to prepare draft laws for the implementation of the conventions in question taking into consideration the concluding observations of the two committees responsible for the follow-up of the implementation of each of them. The State Council has audited the draft law on enforced disappearance which has been referred to the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers, while discussions are still ongoing regarding the anti-torture draft law. On the other hand, the Council of Representatives is following up the enactment of the two laws in question. The Iraq Kurdistan Regional Government is making great efforts in searching for the missing persons and mass graves. The Martyrs foundation -directorate of mass graves affairs and protection undertake the responsibility of looking for , protecting and exploring the mass graves as well as identify the identity of the remains in accordance with the law.

During the past years, Iraq received many recommendations within the framework of the universal periodic review mechanism or within the framework of treaty mechanisms to draft the laws in question and implement the provisions of the two above conventions as indicated and listed below. The National Human Rights Plan will set up appropriate mechanisms to implement these recommendations and concluding observations.

- Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in all circumstances and ensure that laws prohibiting corporal punishment are implemented.
- Conducting prompt, thorough and impartial investigations into all allegations of torture and other ill-treatment, including cases of enforced disappearance, in summary procedures.
- Creating a public and central registry of missing persons.
- Investigating reports of human rights violations, especially reports of enforced disappearances, torture and other ill-treatment, and the destruction of homes and others properties which are alleged to have been committed by the Iraqi security forces or their armed groups, and that those responsible for such crimes are prosecuted and, if convicted, be duly punished.
- Adopting a national strategy to prevent torture, criminalize and punish it with penalties commensurate with its gravity.
- Establishing an independent national mechanism for the prevention and investigation of complaints of torture and other cruel or degrading treatment.
- Increasing efforts to discover mass graves.
- Creating a DNA database for the families of the victims who have been reported missing during the past years, to facilitate the process of identifying the victims.
- Establishing monitoring mechanisms to prevent torture in all contexts in which persons with disabilities are deprived of their freedom, including psychiatric hospitals, prisons, nursing homes, and rehabilitation centers and care homes.
- Establishing complaints mechanisms that facilitate access to persons with disabilities and conduct investigations.
- Immediately investigating all allegations of torture and ill-treatment, and strengthening legislation aimed at ensuring that due process is observed, and that trials fully meet international standards.
- Intensifying efforts aimed at investigating cases of enforced disappearance by establishing a public and central registry of missing persons to which families, relatives and members of society can contribute.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles 19/37	(159)(169) (172)	56/55			30/b, 29/b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights - Racial Discrimination (CERD) - Convention against Torture - Combating enforced disappearance

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies:

- **Supreme Judicial Council**
- **Ministry of Interior**
- **Ministry of Defence- Human Rights Department**
- **General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers**
- **Foundation of Martyrs**
- **Ministry of Health**

- **The National Security Advisory and the competent security services**
- **The High Commission for Human Rights**
- **Ministry of Justice - Legal Department - Department of Human Rights**
- **Competent civil society**

Implementation mechanism:

- **Submitting a study on progress made.**
- **The Supreme Judicial Council provides an assessment of the ongoing investigations into allegations of torture and enforced disappearance.**
- **The bodies concerned with the file of Mass Graves follow-up their efforts in accordance with the law and submit reports under the plan.**
- **Holding sectoral meetings.**
- **Submitting implementation proposals.**
- **Establishing specialized training programs.**

Implementation period:

- **The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan, and that studies are completed within six months of work.**
- **Developing specialized training programs within 3 months of the adoption of the National plan unless it has been drawn up by now.**
- **Studying other mechanisms of implementing the other recommendations within one year of the date of plan endorsement.**
- **The attachment of the mechanism of implementation attached to the plan shall be adopted to distribute the activities over the plan period.**

Section Nine

Prison Administration and detention centres

The goal: Ensuring that those deprived of their freedoms enjoy their rights recognized under international law and standards, and curbing the associated violations.

The places of deprivation of freedom are a suitable environment for human rights violations that take place secretly, and the segment of those deprived of their freedoms is considered as one of the groups most vulnerable to violations. So, strict legislation and important procedures are set by countries to ensure the protection of this category. The Ministry of Justice (the Iraqi Juvenile and Reform Department) operates as the legally authorized entity to manage the facilities of deprivation of liberty according to Law No. 14 of 2018. However, some places of deprivation of liberty are still not under the authority of the Ministry of Justice, and according to the aforementioned law, monitoring and inspection procedures have been established and visits to these places, as well as procedures for the rights of inmates and those held in custody, in accordance with international standards.

The national plan will establish appropriate arrangements to study the observations and recommendations that Iraq received from international organizations and United Nations human rights mechanisms and the Universal periodic review mechanism.

- Strengthening measures to enhance respect for human rights in prisons.
- Strengthening bilateral or multilateral judicial cooperation in criminal matters, including through mutual agreements on the issue of transfer of prisoner, by duly considering the balance between combating the transnational crime and humanitarian purposes.
- Ensuring that persons deprived of their freedom are detained in supervised places of detention, have access to their families and lawyers, and inform the latter of their fate and legal whereabouts.
- Prompt implementation of its pledges made through complementary responses, interactive dialogue, issuance of the

Prisons and Places of Detention Administration Law and taking all necessary measures to address the problem of prison overcrowding and to ensuring that all persons deprived of their liberty are treated fairly.

- Continuing to strengthen measures aimed at enhancing observance of human rights at prisons.
- Strengthening bilateral and / or multilateral judicial cooperation in criminal matters, including through the conclusion of mutual agreements on the issue of prisoner transfer by duly considering the balance between fighting transnational crime and taking into account humanitarian purposes.
- Taking further steps to ensure that people deprived of their liberty are held in supervised places of detention, and that they have access to families and lawyers, and that the families and lawyers are informed of their whereabouts and legal status.
- Releasing all children who have not been formally charged with a crime, applying international standards for juvenile justice, and ensuring that the treatment of children in prisons is in compliance with the Convention on Rights of the Child.
- Taking all necessary measures to ensure that denial of reasonable facilitating arrangements is considered discrimination on the basis of disability, and ensuring the provision of support and procedural accommodations for persons with disabilities who are suspected of having committed a crime, as appropriate to their individual needs, including during their detention as stipulated in Paragraph 6 (a) of Article 15 of Law No. (38) of 2013, and whether there are mechanisms for complaints within their reach.
- Establishing monitoring mechanisms to prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment in all contexts in which persons with disabilities are deprived of their liberty, including psychiatric illnesses hospitals, prisons, homes for the aged, rehabilitation centers and care homes, as well as establishing a complaints mechanism to facilitate access to persons with disabilities; and conducting investigations into any such referrals, and prosecuting and punishing persons suspected of having committed acts of torture and ill-treatment; supporting victims by providing them with legal advice, and providing information to them in accessible forms, and the provision of counseling services and means of redress for them, including compensation and rehabilitation.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles 19/37	(140)(175) (184)(267)	78			27/b,28/b 29/b,30/b	-Civil and political rights -Racial Discrimination -Anti –Torture - Combating Enforced Disappearance

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies:

- **Supreme Judicial Council**
- **Ministry of Justice - Iraqi Correctional Department and Juvenile Correction Department**
- **Ministry of Interior - and the competent security services**
- **Ministry of health**
- **Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs –Commission on the care for persons with disabilities**
- **Ministry of Defense - Department of Human Rights**
- **General Secretariat for the Council of Ministers**
- **National Security Advisory**
- **The High Commission for Human Rights**
- **Ministry of Justice / Department of Human Rights**
- **Competent civil society**

Implementation mechanism:

- **The Ministry of Justice (the reform departments) and the Ministry of Interior present a study on the implementation of the recommendations.**
- **The ministry of Health and Ministry of Labor collaborated on a joint study on the paragraph concerned with persons with disabilities.**
- **Developing a plan to train workers in correctional departments on human rights standards and dealing with those deprived of their freedoms.**
- **The Supreme Judicial Council provides an assessment of the ongoing investigations into allegations of torture and enforced disappearance and the implementation of related recommendations.**
- **Holding sectorial meetings.**
- **Submitting implementation proposals.**

Implementation period:

- **The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan, and that studies are completed within six months of work.**
- **Establishing specialized training programs within 3 months of adopting the national plan unless it has been drawn up by now.**
- **Studying the mechanisms for implementing other recommendations within a year from the date of the plan's approval.**
- **The implementation mechanism attached to this plan shall be approved for the distribution of activities over the plan period.**
- **Implementation is ongoing throughout the plan.**

Section Ten

National Reconciliation

The goal: the effective participation of everyone in the management of state affairs.

The mechanisms of national reconciliation adopted by Iraq are among the most important international applications in a country emerging from conflict to rebuild the civil peace system and ensure the participation of everyone in managing the country and its public and political life. A committee of the Prime Minister's office is working to make appropriate arrangements to implement the recommendations of national reconciliation and another committee to build civil peace especially in areas that witnessed sectarian events or between groups whose members participated in sectarian violence, or groups that have moved away from public life by virtue of democratic change in Iraq or because of their political affiliation. The national reconciliation programs contributed to rebuilding the social systems in the country and eliminating some of the criticisms directed at the modern Iraqi state , promote tolerance, social peace , national reconciliation in the liberated areas .

Nevertheless, observations and recommendations still reach the Iraqi government from treaty committees, the universal periodic review mechanism, or international organizations. The national plan will work on re-establishing appropriate arrangements to implement and follow-up these recommendations or remarks.

- Giving priority to national reconciliation and transitional justice processes, including by developing a strategy to address human rights violations committed by all parties to the armed conflict against the ethnic and religious - ethnic minorities.
- Promoting the full and meaningful participation of women in national reconciliation and post-conflict reconstruction.
- Ensuring meaningful participation by ethnic and ethnic-religious groups in the processes of national reconciliation and transitional justice, including through participation with these groups in rebuilding their local societies, assessing damage to lives and property, rebuilding temples and shrines, designing victim support programs, and allocating financial funds.

- Giving priority to processes to ensure national reconciliation and transitional justice, including by developing a strategy to address human rights violations committed by all parties of armed conflict.
- Continuing to support the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes, in order to ensure the dropping of violence as a political card, by means of political consensual solutions.
- Strengthening transitional justice measures that allow the establishment of right to knowing the truth and compensation for victims, as well as holding accountable those responsible for violating human rights, and international humanitarian law.
- Taking more steps to enhance the full and meaningful participation of women in national reconciliation and reconstruction in the post-conflict period.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles 6/7/8/9/14/15/16	36, 38, 41, 160, 165, 196			18		- the two Covenants - Racial discrimination (CERD) - Arab charter

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies:

- **The office of the Prime Minister - Committee for Civil Peace**
- **The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers, the Non-Governmental Organizations Department**
- **Ministry of Defense – Human Rights Department**
- **The High Commission for Human Rights**
- **Ministry of Justice - Department of Human Rights to follow up implementation**
- **Competent civil society**

Implementation mechanism:

- **Submitting a study on progress made**
- **Holding sectorial meetings**
- **Submitting implementation proposals**

Implementation period:

- **The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan, and that studies are completed within six months of work.**
- **The implementation mechanism attached to this plan is approved for the distribution of activities over the plan period.**

Section Eleven:

Combating Terrorism

Objective: To respect human rights in the context of combating terrorism

Since 2003, Iraq has gone through difficult circumstances in the face of a large, organized terrorist attack in many of its areas, the last of which was the ISIS terrorist gangs that took control over large areas in Iraq and its commission of gross crimes against the various sects of the Iraqi people, especially its components. Between 2014 and 2017, the Iraqi forces of all kinds carried out a wide scale operation to liberate the regions from the control of the terrorist ISIS, arresting ISIS terrorist fighters and leaders, and referring them to the judiciary to be tried for their crimes against these groups. Iraqi forces worked to ensure protecting civilians during their operations and set an important example of protecting human rights in the context of combating terrorism, but international organizations continued to make their recommendations and observations to develop the Iraqi security forces' capabilities, protection of civilians and respect for international human rights law and international humanitarian law. In the Kurdistan Region, the Anti-terrorism Law no. (3) Of 2006 was replaced by Law No. (7) Of 2018.

Through the national plan, work will be pursued on the implementation of these recommendations and reports will be submitted thereon.

- Combating terrorism and ensuring that the measures do not discriminate against ethnic or ethnic-religious groups.
- Continuing to protect the population from terrorism.
- Addressing the scope of the definition of terrorism.
- Increasing efforts to combat terrorism.
- Addressing (handling) the scope of the definition of terrorism.
- Ensuring that any existing or new anti-terrorism legislation fully complies with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and that the measures taken to combat terrorism are fully compatible with the Covenant.
- Continuing to protect the population from terrorism which has been a major source of mass human rights violations.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR Recommendation	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles 7/8/19/37	(123)(124) (145)					International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Convention against Torture -Combating enforced disappearance

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies:

- **International Humanitarian Law Committee - Prime Minister's office**
- **The Anti-Terrorism Service -**
- **Ministry of Interior**
- **Ministry of Defense**
- **The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers - Legal Department**
- **The National Security Advisory and the competent security services**
- **The High Commission for Human Rights**
- **Ministry of Justice - Department of Human Rights**
- **Competent civil society**

Implementation mechanism:

- Presenting a study on the mechanisms of action in the field of respecting human rights in the context of combating terrorism.
- Holding sectorial meetings between the concerned authorities to develop work mechanisms and amend curricula in military and police academies and training programs.
- Submitting proposals of implementation.

Implementation period:

- The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan, and that studies are completed within six months of work.
- Establishing specialized training programs within 3 months of adopting the national plan, unless it has been drawn up by now.
- Studying the mechanisms for implementing other recommendations within a year from the date of the plan's approval.
- The implementation mechanism attached to this plan shall be approved for the distribution of activities over the plan period.

Section Twelve

Reparation

Objective: To provide access to fair compensation for human rights violations

Although the Iraqi legal system has defined the method of obtaining compensation, the images are still not clear for victims of human rights violations, with a mechanism of accessing and obtaining compensation. Therefore, the general rules of law in Iraq do not provide easy mechanisms for obtaining compensation, and there are no institutions concerned with the issue. The compensation mechanisms in Iraqi law are divided between several institutions concerned with some types of violations, but they do not include all of these violations, so Iraq has received many recommendations and final remarks from the human rights mechanisms in United Nations, the Human Rights Council and the League of Arab States. The National Human Rights Plan will set up mechanisms to study ways to implement international recommendations and develop and follow up on appropriate proposals.

- Giving victims adequate reparation, which includes restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction and ensuring non-recurrence.
- Informing migrant workers about legal remedies and how to obtain them.
- The victims of the areas controlled by the armed terrorist organizations and their families obtain full reparation and redress
- Providing remedies for victims of minority women (components).
- Providing effective, safe and reparation, remedies for victims of torture to report any crime.
- Encouraging victims, through various means, to submit reports and complaints about the violations they faced, and to obtain full reparation and necessary means of protection.
- Establishing complaints mechanisms that can be easily used by persons with disabilities in cases involving violations of their right to freedom and security and establishing procedures for submitting complaints and establishing monitoring mechanisms.
- Educating persons with disabilities, government officials and service providers about the available legal remedies.

And the possibility that persons with disabilities subjected to discrimination obtain reparation for the harm they have suffered, including compensation, rehabilitation and punishing the perpetrators.

- Taking urgent steps to provide medical, psychological and material support, and other forms of support to victims, and to grant them adequate reparation, which includes restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction and guaranteeing non-recurrence.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Committee notes CEDAW	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
				e/18	11/a,12/a,27/a, 28/a 29/b,30/b	All Conventions

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies:

- **Supreme Judicial Council**
- **Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs - Commission on the Care for Persons with Disabilities**
- **The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers - Legal Department**
- **The High Commission for Human Rights**
- **Ministry of Justice - Legal Department - Department of Human Rights**
- **Competent civil society**

Implementation mechanism:

- Submitting a study on progress made.
- The Supreme Judicial Council provides an assessment of the ongoing investigations and progress made in the field of redress for victims.
- Holding sectorial meetings to develop appropriate mechanisms for reparation and redress for victims or to facilitate access to these mechanisms.
- Submitting implementation proposals.
- Establishing specialized training programs.

Implementation period:

- The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan, and that studies are completed within six months of work.
- Establishing specialized training programs within 3 months of adopting the national plan, unless it has been drawn up by now.
- Studying the mechanisms for implementing other recommendations within a year from the date of the plan's approval and to continue throughout the plan period.
- The implementation mechanism attached to this plan shall be approved for the distribution of activities over the plan period.

Section Thirteen

Economic, social and cultural rights

Objective: To ensure that the state's capabilities are harnessed to enjoy economic, social ,and cultural rights to the extent commensurate with the state's capabilities.

The Iraqi Constitution refers to the economic, social and cultural rights in Articles 22- 36, and Iraq legislated an integrated legislative system to ensure the enjoyment of this right in a proper manner in proportion to the material and human capabilities of Iraq.

Iraq acceded earlier to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and is working on the realization of those rights, including the right to health, education, work and security, social and cultural rights. Iraq also joined many conventions of the International Labor Organization and UNESCO conventions on cultural rights.

The treaty mechanisms and the universal periodic review mechanism in the United Nations and the mechanisms of the League of Arab States provide many recommendations to raise the level of enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights in Iraq to ensure their compatibility with international standards established under human rights conventions.

In order to expand these rights, we have devoted to each right a special paragraph, as follows:

Branch One: right to health:

Article 31 of the Iraqi constitution refers to the right to health, and the Iraqi state works to provide free health services to all residents on its territory, and Iraq has also developed appropriate strategies to focus attention on some issues of special concern such as reproductive health, births and rural women. Iraq has also allocated an appropriate budget for health services and Iraq has become provided integrated information on the development of the health situation containing numerical indicators of progress in this area as well as including this information in the basic document.

Iraq received many concluding observations and recommendations from the universal periodic review mechanism and treaty mechanisms regarding the right to health. These recommendations will be the subject of discussion and study in the framework of the National Human Rights Plan through the competent sectoral authorities.

- Granting and facilitating access to basic services such as civil documentation, welfare, health care and education for all Iraqi citizens.
- Continuing efforts to promote health care for mothers, new-born, children and adolescents.
- Doing more to improve children's well-being, especially with regard to accessing education, health care, safe drinking water and protection from all forms of violence.
- Improving coverage and access to health services throughout its territory, including in camps for internally displaced persons and refugee camps, by allocating adequate budgetary resources to hospitals and clinics to ensure that adequate and affordable health services, such as sexual and reproductive health services, including safe abortion, are available throughout the Member State, especially in rural and remote areas.
- Collecting data disaggregated by sex on HIV and sexually transmitted diseases, with full respect for patient information confidentiality, and ensuring the availability of services and aspects of suitable treatment for age-groups in the field of sexual and reproductive health, including confidentiality-sensitive services, for all women and girls living having HIV / AIDS.

- Reducing maternal mortality by improving access to basic antenatal and postnatal care and emergency obstetric services provided by skilled birth attendants throughout Iraq.
- Legalizing abortion in cases of rape, incest, threatening the life or health of the pregnant woman, and severe deformation of the fetus, and ensuring that women have access to safe abortion services and other post-abortion services provided by trained medical personnel.
- Fully implement Law No. 38 of 2013 to ensure that all women and girls with disabilities have access to high-quality health services, including sexual and reproductive health services , and have access to reasonable accommodation for them.
- The Committee recommends that the member State works to provide clean water and sanitation services that are environmentally friendly, provide food at reasonable prices, and support medical units within refugee camps in order to provide medicines, vaccines and medical supplies.
- The Committee recommends that the member State gives priority to developing an action plan for the restoration of infrastructure in the health sector in areas liberated from the control of armed terrorist gangs aiming to create and rehabilitate health institutions and provide them with the necessary medical supplies and equipment.
- The Committee recommends that the member State takes all necessary measures to reduce maternal mortality, with a focus on rural, central and southern areas, as well as strengthening the efforts in the field of family planning.
- The Committee recommends that the member State makes intensive efforts to remove all types of war remnants and raise awareness about the different types and take measures to protect and provide children who have been injured or sick with all necessary health care.
- The Committee recommends that the member State gives high priority to addressing pollution of major rivers and their tributaries, and to clean them of human waste, and to take urgent measures in this regard.
- The Committee recommends that the member State intensifies its efforts to ensure the implementation of articles of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law No. (50) of 2017, including that the drug rehabilitation center plays the role assigned to it in accordance with the law and spreads awareness (especially among adolescents) about the harms and dangers of drugs, by expanding the implementation of school programs and media campaigns in this regard. The Committee also recommends that the member State provides easily accessible drug addiction treatment.
- Making information related to health care services available to persons with disabilities in accessible formats.
-

- Providing all community health care services and strengthening the capabilities of those responsible of providing these services to persons with disabilities.
- Taking necessary measures to ensure that all women and girls with disabilities are comprehensively covered by health-care services, including sexual and reproductive health-care services, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 15 of Law No. (38) of 2013.
- Allocating sufficient human, technical and financial resources to implement the provisions of paragraphs 6 and 8 of Article 3 and Paragraph 1 (h) of Article 9 of Law No. 38 of 2013, and to train medical and health personnel working on the rights of persons with disabilities, including the right to free and informed consent and the right to benefit from the health care system on an equal basis with others.
- Granting and facilitating access for all Iraqi citizens to basic services such as social care and health care.
- Adopting health care programs for people with low incomes.
- Continuing efforts to promote health care for mothers, new-born, children, and adolescents.
- Implementing effective measures to further expand the range of health and education services and increasing their quality, especially in rural areas.
- Providing clean water and sanitation services and supporting medical units for refugees inside the camps.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR Recommendations	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	CEDAW Committee Notes	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles 31/32/29/30	(221)(225)(226) (228)	/ 147/145/ 149/143/139/1 38/31	34/a, 34/b, 34/c		45,46	All Conventions

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies:

- **The Ministry of Health and Environment is the main body in implementing the recommendations**
- **Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs - Commission on the Care of Persons with Disabilities**
- **General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers - Women Empowerment Department**
- **The High Commission for Human Rights**
- **Ministry of Justice - Legal Department - Department of Human Rights**
- **Competent civil society**

Implementation mechanism:

- **Presenting a study on the progress made in implementing the previously developed policies and strategies.**
- **Presenting implementation proposals that include coordination in the specialized fields with the concerned authorities, the Commission on the Care of Persons with Disabilities, the Women Empowerment Department ,the Ministry of immigration and Displacement , containing mechanisms for implementing the recommendations segregated according to the categories referred to by the plan, with the participation of the civil society specialized in that.**
- **Due to the peculiarity of health work, a specialized team is formed within the Ministry of Health to follow up the implementation of recommendations and submit reports thereon.**
- **Presenting clear indicators on the impact of the new programs on the health situation.**

Implementation period:

- **The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan, and that studies are completed within six months of work.**
- **Establishing specialized training programs within 3 months of adopting the national plan, unless it has been drawn up by now**
- **Studying the mechanisms for implementing other recommendations within a year from the date of the plan's approval and to continue throughout the plan period.**
- **The implementation mechanism attached to this plan shall be approved for the distribution of activities over the plan period.**

Branch Two: Right to Education

Education services in Iraq are among the services that have faced great pressures during Iraq's crises, including internal displacement, terrorism, or others. The Ministry of Education has contributed to setting suitable policies to absorb these pressures and the continuation of education in Iraq under exceptional circumstances, and Iraq has a wide and ancient legislative system to deal with the right to education, as the Iraqi constitution indicates this right in Article 34.

Iraq worked to advance education in terms of developing school curricula or increasing allocations for building schools or campaigns to eradicate illiteracy or by adapting education to accommodate groups such as persons with disabilities, IDP, minorities (components) or education in local languages. The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research has also worked on the horizontal and vertical expansion of the educational system, to ensure for the growing number of students the best educational opportunities and the most ability to absorb their energies and increase the percentage of graduates from different disciplines and bring their indicators closer to international and regional indicators and providing the opportunity for young leaders in the management of educational institutions, paying attention to private education to attract the outputs of the Ministry of Education as well as providing an opportunity for those wishing to study at university and who did not have an adequate opportunity in government education and to act upon the goals of sustainable development to increase and

diversify enrolment in university education and to take care of scientists, creators and distinguished people, honouring and celebrating them, eliminating gender disparity in education and ensuring equal access to all levels of higher education as well as disseminating awareness of the importance of female participation in building the society through educational seminars, encouraging them to complete their university education, and paying attention to meaningful scientific research, especially applied research that contributes to understanding problems of all kinds and finding effective solutions to them, and for the Ministry and universities to follow up on graduates according to programs and activities related to rehabilitation and employment in coordination with the work sectors and the establishment of various job fairs and workshops to equip them with work and life skills.

Iraq received on the right to education many concluding remarks or recommendations through the treaty mechanisms or the universal periodic review mechanism. The National Human Rights Plan will lay down the appropriate procedures to implement these recommendations and observations in coordination with the relevant parties and according to the competence.

- Including human rights education in school and university curricula, including gender equality and children's rights.
- Continuing efforts to promote youth employment, including through education and vocational training and increasing opportunities for technical and vocational training for girls in non-traditional fields of education.
- Providing education for children, especially in rural areas, and addressing the high rates of out-of-school children.
- Taking all necessary measures to reintegrate children affected by security situations into the educational system
- Giving priority to repairing and restoring school buildings.
- Considering the possibility of establishing temporary school facilities for internally displaced children and reintegrating them into schools designated for all as soon as possible.
- Adopting effective mechanisms to reduce the phenomenon of school dropouts.
- Taking all necessary measures to protect children on their way to school, as well as protecting educational facilities and teaching staff.
- Considering moving internally displaced persons to non-school buildings, if this is feasible, while ensuring their safety at the same time.
- Strengthening the educational system by increasing the financial budget in order to improve and standardize the quality of education to reflect the culture of all minorities.

- Promoting access to education for marginalized groups to provide access to education for migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons.
- Eliminating discriminatory gender stereotypes from school curricula and textbooks.
- Increasing literacy rates within the framework of Law No. 23 of 2011, especially among girls and young women belonging to minorities (components), rural girls and young women, and girls and young women with disability and women and girls living under the occupation of the Islamic State (ISIS).
- Preventing girls ' interruption of education and effectively addressing the obstacles that prevent girls from pursuing education, by various means, including by ensuring their safety on their way to schools and ensuring school safe environments, fighting harmful practices such as child marriage and providing scholarships for girls affected by poverty.
- Allocating the necessary human, technical and financial resources to provide quality teaching in official languages and minority languages, such as Aramaic, Armenian, Chechen, Circassian, Syriac and Turkmen and others.
- Integrating human rights education into school curricula in schools and universities, and continuing the implementation, including education on gender equality and child rights.
- Continuing efforts to promote youth employment, including through education and vocational training.
- Granting and facilitating access for all Iraqi citizens to basic services such as education.
- Continuing efforts to provide children with access to education, especially in rural areas.
- Strengthening the educational system by increasing the budget of the education sector so that the educational system reflects the culture of all minorities (components) in Iraq.
- Addressing (handling) the issue of the high rate of out-of-school children and increasing child enrolment rates at all levels of education.
- Taking appropriate measures to enhance access to education for marginalized groups, and providing access to education for migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons.
- Ensuring that all children with disabilities have free access to high-quality inclusive education in all stages of compulsory schooling and enforcing the "comprehensive educational integration" of children with disabilities and the quota of seats of study allocated to them in university education programs, in accordance with paragraphs 2 (a) and 3 (c) of Article 15 of Law No. (38) of 2013.
- Allocating sufficient human, technical and financial resources to provide individual support to children with

disabilities, including children with mental or psychosocial disabilities and children with autism, children with visual or hearing impairment, to enable them to obtain an inclusive and quality education and to remove all obstacles that students with disabilities face in obtaining education, including the need for travelling long distances , poor transportation, lack of trained teachers to provide inclusive education, use of sign language, Braille, and an accessible reading system, and the lack of affordable curricula.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles 2/3/4/14/15/16/2 2/29/22/16/32/3 0/35/34/36	(49)(55)(57) (210)(221)(230) (231)(232)(234) (279)(233)	169	(30/a)(30/b) (30/c)(30/d) (30/e)		(A/44),(A/43) (b/44),(b/43)	All Conventions

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies:

- **The Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research**
- **Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs - Commission for the Care of Persons with Disabilities**
- **Ministry of Immigration and Displacement**
- **General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers - Women Empowerment Department**
- **The High Commission for Human Rights**
- **Ministry of Justice - Department of Human Rights**
- **competent civil society**

Implementation mechanism:

- Submitting a progress study.
- Preparing integrated studies on mechanisms for implementing the paragraphs referred to in the recommendations (education of persons with disabilities, education in rural areas, internally displaced persons, minorities, incorporation of human rights principles in school curricula and education on human rights, education budget, adaptation of education to needs, technical education, and others)in coordination with the concerned authorities supporting the Ministry of Education.
- Submitting implementation proposals and developing sub-plans for that.
- Establishing specialized training programs for those working in this field.

Implementation period:

- The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan, and that studies are completed within six months of work.
- Establishing specialized training programs within 3 months of adopting the national plan, unless it has been drawn up by now.
- Studying the mechanisms for implementing other recommendations within a year from the date of the plan's approval and continue during the plan period.
- The implementation mechanism attached to this plan shall be approved for the distribution of activities over the plan period.

Branch Three: The Right to Food

The right to food is among the basic rights, and Iraq puts in place appropriate regulations to implement the right to food for its citizens through the system for distributing ration card items, or by facilitating provision of foodstuffs to its citizens in all regions through the private sector, or importing agricultural materials, or facilitating agricultural procedures, and providing agricultural lands and irrigation water.

Iraq received some recommendations for the advancement of the right to food through the universal periodic review mechanism or through the treaty committees. These recommendations will be implemented through human rights national plan in coordination with the relevant parties.

- Intensifying the efforts, including within the framework of the Public Distribution System project, to realize the right to food for everyone, especially the disadvantaged and marginalized groups.
- Continuing efforts to achieve the goals of the Strategy for Recovery and Food Security 2018-2022.
- Continuing efforts to achieve the objectives of the Nutrition and Food Safety Strategy (2018-2022).

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR Recommendations	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Article 31	72	132				-International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights -Child -CEDAW Convention -Racial Discrimination

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies

- **Ministry of Trade**
- **The Ministry of Planning**
- **Ministry of Water Resources**
- **Ministry Of Agriculture**
- **The High Commission for Human Rights**
- **Ministry of Justice - Department of Human Rights**
- **Competent civil society**

Implementation mechanism:

- **Presenting a study on the progress made in the field of implementing strategies and plans.**
- **Holding sectorial meetings to suggest mechanisms for the effective implementation of recommendations.**

Implementation period:

- **The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan, and that studies are completed within six months of work.**
- **Studying the mechanisms for implementing other recommendations within a year from the date of the plan's approval and to continue during the plan period.**
- **The implementation mechanism attached to this plan shall be approved for the distribution of activities over the plan period.**

Branch Four: The Right to Property

The right to property is a basic human right recognized under international human rights law and under the constitution of Iraq in accordance with Article (23), and it is the state's duty to protect and guarantee enjoying it. The right to property was exposed to a great danger during the control of the ISIS gangs over areas in Iraq, especially the property belonging to minorities (components) in those areas. Government efforts emerged in preventing the transfer of the property of minorities (components) in all areas, except on complicated conditions, and the judicial departments in the areas controlled by ISIS were closed, and copies of real estate records were kept in safe places to protect citizens' properties in general. The treaty committees and the UPR mechanism offered recommendations to the Iraqi government to protect this right in the context of discussion of the relevant reports in front of it. The national plan will lay down appropriate mechanisms to enhance that protection in a way that guarantees the protection of the right to property.

- Ensuring the implementation of directives issued to all real estate registration departments to stop all transactions in areas that have fallen under the control of armed terrorist groups.
- Stopping all real estate transactions in areas that have fallen under the influence of ISIS terrorist group, to guarantee the right to private property.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Notes of Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles23/7/8		86				

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies:

- **Coexistence and Community Peace Committee - Office of the Prime Minister**
- **Ministry of Justice - Real Estate Registration Department**
- **National Security Advisory**
- **The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers - Legal Department**
- **Ministry of Justice - Department of Human Rights**
- **Competent civil society**

Implementation mechanism:

- **Presenting a study on the progress made and what has been done on the ground.**
- **Holding sectorial meetings to develop appropriate mechanisms.**
- **Submitting implementation proposals**

Implementation period:

The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan and that the studies are completed within six months - a year of work. The implementation mechanism attached to this plan shall be approved for the distribution of activities over the plan period.

Branch Five : Protection of the Cultural Heritage

The cultural heritage in Iraq was exposed to severe threat and imminent danger during the period of the terrorist ISIS control over regions in Iraq, its destruction of archaeological sites and places of worship, and the displacement of the population from their hometowns. The cultural houses of the components stopped working, and the work or the use of local languages was suspended. The Iraqi government and the Kurdistan Regional Government worked to protect the cultural heritage of the components in their original areas, the restoration or construction of places of worship, and the development of legislations regulating the use of languages officially in accordance with the Iraqi constitution in Articles 5/43.

The treaty mechanisms and the universal periodic review mechanism made concluding observations and recommendations to enhance protection for the cultural rights of citizens and minorities in general. These recommendations will be within the framework of the implementation plans of the National Human Rights Plan for the coming years.

- Protecting cultural heritage sites and stopping the destruction of artifacts of cultural importance.
- Ensuring the protection of the religious culture, heritage of the Yazidi people
- Reflecting the activities of the cultural houses belonging to the Ministry of Culture which are distributed over all governorates of Iraq, the religious and linguistic diversity in the Iraqi society.
- Organizing educational campaigns and programs to increase awareness of the importance of cultural heritage in all its diversity.
- Redouble efforts to protect cultural heritage sites.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Notes of Arab Human Rights Committee	Committee notes CEDAW	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations Of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles 43 /5	70, 235	171/173				- Racial Discrimination - International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (CERD) - Arab Charter

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies:

- **Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities**
- **Supreme Judicial Council**
- **The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers - Legal Department**
- **Ministry of Justice - Legal Department - Department of Human Rights**
- **Competent civil society**

Implementation mechanism:

- Submitting a study on progress made
- The Supreme Judicial Council provides an assessment of the ongoing investigations and trials
- Holding sectorial meetings to develop appropriate mechanisms to follow up on the recovery of smuggled antiquities, and to follow up the judicial procedures against the accused who are outside Iraq.
- Submitting implementation proposals

Implementation period:

- The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan, and that studies are completed within six months of work.
- Studying the mechanisms for implementing other recommendations within a year from the date of the plan's approval and continue during the plan period.
- The implementation mechanism attached to this plan shall be approved for the distribution of activities over the plan period.

Branch Six: right to work and social security

Iraq worked on re-studying the labor law and the legislation of a new labour law in accordance with international standards, taking into consideration moving away from the negative aspects that surrounded the previous law as Law No. (37) of the year 2015 adopted human rights standards and the application of international conventions concerned with the right to work and adding new texts to ensure that workers enjoy the highest internationally recognised standards of protection.

On the other hand, the proposals for the Social Security and Social Protection Law came to ensure that the groups who are most in need of protection were included in the law, including people with disabilities, the elderly and others. Iraq received recommendations and concluding observations to ensure the enjoyment of these rights, through the universal periodic review mechanism or treaty mechanisms the national plan is an appropriate mechanism for re-examining these recommendations with the participation of the relevant parties and providing visions for implementation.

- Make more efforts to realize economic, social and cultural rights, including through strengthening social protection measures.
- Intensify efforts to ensure the application of the articles of the new labor law with regard to adherence to the minimum age of work and working conditions for juveniles. It also recommends that the member State takes the necessary procedures to hold accountable anyone who violates the relevant articles of the law.
- Adopting legislative and administrative measures to integrate workers, aimed at promoting equal employment opportunities for all, especially minorities (components), persons with disabilities and other social vulnerable groups.
- Adopting legislative and administrative measures regarding workers integration, aimed at promoting equal employment opportunities for all, especially minorities (components) , persons with disabilities and other social groups that are characterized by vulnerability.
- Making more efforts to realize economic, social and cultural rights, including by strengthening social protection measures.
- Continuing to strengthen measures aimed at protecting and promoting the rights of migrant workers, in line with

relevant international instruments.

- Increasing the share allocated to persons with disabilities in public sector jobs, which is (5) per cent, and the share allocated to them in the jobs of private sector institutions which employ more than 60 employees, which is 3 percent. The two shares are stipulated in Article16 of Law No. (38) for the year 2013 and in Cabinet Resolution No. (205) for the year 2013.
- Creating job opportunities for persons with disabilities, including women with disabilities and persons with psychosocial or mental disabilities, in the open labor market, including by enabling them to engage in self-employment, providing them with appropriate vocational training, facilitating their access to loans, and taking specific measures that incentivize employers to employ people with disabilities, and issuing regulations to implement provisions of Paragraph 4 (b) of Article 15 of Law No. (38) of2013, which provides for the creation of job opportunities for persons with disabilities.
- Ensuring that all persons with disabilities are registered, in order to enable them to benefit from social protection programs in accordance with the model of dealing with disability from a human rights perspective.
- Intensifying efforts to implement the labor law regarding the minimum age for employment and working conditions for juveniles.
- Adopting development policies for the private sector to increase job opportunities and providing disaggregated statistics on corruption.

The Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Notes of Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles 32/14/16 /29/30/31	117 220 298	117/119 123			49, 50 51, 52	-International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights - Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities - Racial Discrimination (CERD) - CEDAW -Arab Charter on the Rights of the Child

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies:

- **Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs - Commission on the care of Persons with Disabilities, Legal Department**
- **The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers - Legal Department**
- **The High Commission for Human Rights**
- **Ministry of Justice - Department of Human Rights**
- **Competent civil society**

Implementation mechanism:

- **Submitting a study on progress made.**
- **Holding sectorial meetings to develop appropriate mechanisms for implementing recommendations and presenting implementation proposals.**
- **Establishing specialized training programs.**
- **Implementing proposals that do not require legislative intervention.**

Implementation period:

- **The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan, and that studies are completed within six months of work.**
- **Establishing specialized training programs within 3 months of adopting the national plan unless it has been drawn up by now.**
- **Studying the mechanisms for implementing other recommendations within a year from the date of the plan's approval and to continue during the plan period.**
- **The implementation mechanism attached to this plan shall be approved for the distribution of activities over the plan period.**

Section fourteen

Development and Elimination of poverty

The goal: to eliminate poverty as one of the goals of development and to achieve a decent standard of living for the enjoyment of rights.

In the context of implementing the development goals 2030, the Iraqi government has laid down appropriate plans and strategies to implement the development goals, not to mention that development in itself is a human right and The elimination of poverty paves the way for the enjoyment of other rights, and because of the circumstances that Iraq went through, where many regions and large sectors were affected by terrorism in addition to the cessation of economic and industrial projects and the special impact of terrorism on women's enjoyment of their economic rights, Iraq received many recommendations and observations regarding the incorporation of the rights of certain groups into programs of development and sustainable development plans 2030 such as persons with disabilities and women and providing job opportunities to eradicate poverty. Although Iraq has taken important steps to increase employment opportunities after the demonstrations that began in October 2019, but there are many observations and recommendations concerning the rights of groups of society or the development of the Iraqi government's plans that needs to be re-studied or developed. Kurdistan Region is working on adopting plans and developing measures for the region to eradicate poverty through strategies and policies. The national human rights plan will provide an important opportunity to hold meetings between the relevant parties to develop their plans and put recommendations and notes into practice.

- Continuing reforms to improve the capabilities of national institutions in line with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals 2030.
- Ensuring that the policies and programs aimed at implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals, are inclusive of disability issues and are implemented in consultation with persons with disabilities, through organizations that represent them, and with their active participation.
- Continuing the effective implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy of 2018-2020 and National development Plan 2018-2022 for a better level of living for residents.

- Raising the standard of living of persons with disabilities, especially women with disabilities, in a disability-inclusive manner.
- Ensuring coherence between the national development plan 2018-2022 and the sustainable development goals.
- Developing and adopting a national strategy to support gender equality and women's empowerment.
- Adopting a plan of action that clearly defining the competencies of the national and local authorities in implementing the strategy and ensuring support with a comprehensive system of data collection and monitoring.
- Increasing the interest in development programs that contribute to reducing poverty rates.
- Continuing to promote urban planning policies to ensure the full development of all residents.
- Adopting a development policy to activate the private sector and investment to serve the promotion and protection of human rights.
- Adopting development policies that would stimulate the private sector and invest in a way that prompts an increase in job opportunities, especially for the most disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups, and to employ the unemployed.
- Expanding government spending on training and professional development programs to contribute to providing job opportunities for the unemployed and reduce the unemployment rate.
- Developing strategies to address the spread of poverty in the governorates that were directly targeted by ISIS terrorism.
- Applying disability-related indicators in monitoring the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular target 18 of Goal 17.
- Effective implementation of the articles of the new labor law and translating it into implementing regulations and policies.
- Continuing reforms with a view to improving the capabilities of national institutions in line with the goals of the United Nations' 2030 Sustainable Development Plan.
- Continuing the effective implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy 2018-2022 and the National Development Plan 2018-2022 and the provision of the necessary resources for their implementation, in order to achieve a better standard of living for all residents, and to achieve the sustainable development goals.
- Continuing to strengthen urban planning policies to ensure the full development of all residents.
-

- Adopting a development policy aimed at revitalizing the private sector and investment in order to promote and protect human rights.
- Ensure that adequate resources are allocated for the 32 activities contained in the framework of the second Iraqi`s poverty reduction strategy (2018-2022) , and work with the relevant United Nations entities , as appropriate , to ensure long -term implementation and sustainability of these activities.
- Ensure that sufficient resources are allocated for the effective implementation of its development and poverty reduction plans and strategies.
- The development of strategies to address widespread poverty in the governorates that are directly targeted by ISIS terrorism.
- Further promotion and implementation of policies and strategies aimed at reducing poverty by introducing programs that benefit its population in order to maximize the development and prosperity for its people.
- To promote further economic and social development and improving people`s standards of living.
- Continuing efforts to reduce poverty especially in rural and backward areas.
- Improving conditions for internally displaced persons and increase the resources allocated to them and including their issues in social assistance programs, as a matter of priority.

Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Notes of Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles 22/25/26	(52),(69),(75),(111),(116) (119),(222),(217),(118),(120) (211),(212),(214),(215),(216) (223),(224),(218),(219)	130/129	(6),(16/a), (16/d)		13,14 51,52 61,62	- Two Covenants - Racial Discrimination - CEDAW - CRC - Arab Charter

The Body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies:

- **Ministry of Planning**
- **Ministry of Labor and Social affairs-Commission for the Care of Persons with Disabilities , Social Protection body, Legal Department**
- **General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers- Legal Department , Women Empowerment Department**
- **Council of Representatives**

- **Ministry of Justice – Human Rights Department**
- **Competent Civil Society**

Implementation Mechanism

- **Presenting a study on the progress made in the field of implementing strategies and plans on the subject of recommendations**
- **Presenting available indicators until the approval of the National Human Rights Plan.**
- **Holding sectorial meetings to develop appropriate mechanisms for implementation.**
- **Submitting proposals on actual implementation.**
- **Establishing specialized training programs**

Implementation period:

- **The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan, and that studies are completed within six months of work.**
- **Establishing specialized training programs within 3 months of adopting the national plan unless it has been drawn up by now.**
- **Studying the mechanisms for implementing other recommendations within a year from the date of the plan's approval and to continue during the plan period.**
- **The implementation mechanism attached to this plan shall be approved for the distribution of activities over the plan period.**

Section Fifteen

Anti-Corruption

Goal: Elimination of Corruption to create an environment conducive to the enjoyment of Human Rights

Corruption is among the major problems that affect the full enjoyment of human rights and it includes types of financial and administrative corruption, nepotism, patronage and others which affect the human being`s enjoyment of his right to compete for job opportunities with transparency and equal opportunities, in addition corruption may affect the funds allocated to provide services, thus affecting the level of services provided. Following the abolition of both the inspectors general offices under law No. 24 of 2019 and the powers of the public prosecution under law No. 49 of 2017, the efforts of the integrity commission in investigating cases of corruption, and the role of the judiciary in prosecuting the perpetrators of these crimes . Iraq received many concluding remarks or recommendations through the treaty bodies or the universal periodic review mechanism in aspects related to anti-corruption, The National Human Rights Plan will lay down the appropriate procedures to implement these recommendations and submit proposals on implementation.

- Strengthen efforts to combat financial and administrative corruption, in accordance with International Law, to ensure equal access to public services.

- Continue efforts aimed at eliminating financial and administrative corruption.

- Increase efforts to strengthen rule of law and ensure independent and impartial administration of justice by combating corruption and addressing the issue of impunity.

Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Notes of Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
	(113),(114),(121) (168)					All Conventions

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies:

- **General Commission of Integrity**
- **Supreme Judicial Council**
- **General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers**
- **Representatives Council**
- **Ministry of Justice – Human Rights Department**
- **Competent Civil Society**

Implementation Mechanism:

- **Presenting a study on the progress made and anti- corruption indicators including both financial and judicial indicators.**
- **The Supreme Judicial Council presents an assessment on the ongoing investigations.**
- **Holding sectorial meetings to develop appropriate mechanisms for implementing recommendations**
- **Presenting implementation proposals.**
- **Establishing specialized training programs**

Implementation period:

- **The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan, and that studies are completed within three months of work.**
- **Establishing specialized training programs within 3 months of adopting the national plan unless it has been drawn up by now.**
- **Studying the mechanisms for implementing other recommendations within a year from the date of the plan's approval and to continue during the plan period.**
- **The implementation mechanism attached to this plan shall be approved for the distribution of activities over the plan period.**

Section Sixteen
The Right to Clean Environment

Goal: Clean Environment without pollutants

The right to a clean environment is one of the solidarity rights where the responsibilities fall on the authorities and individuals, wars and anti-terrorism contributed to increase the pollution of the environment with various pollutants including landmines and unexploded remnants of war. Pollution also included human waste in rivers and waterways which as a whole affect the return of the displaced to their homes or their enjoyment of the right to health , drinking water and other rights, thus the competent authorities have therefore taken in to consideration the start of a large-scale process to remove these waste and protect the environment , and ensure the enjoyment of the right to Clean Environment Iraq received many concluding remarks and recommendations through the treaty mechanisms or the universal periodic review mechanism. The National Human Rights Plan will lay down the appropriate procedures to discuss and study these recommendations and the development of implementable proposals.

- Improving the delivery of services for victims and survivors of bomb incidents in accordance with the obligations contained in the national documents- National Strategy and plan for Mine action(2017-2021).
- Development of an urgent demining plan of action and the return of peaceful life in the affected areas .
- Providing high quality services for victims and survivors of dangerous explosives.
- Strengthening cooperation with specialized international , regional agencies and organizations in this regard.
- Continuing to cooperate with national mine action authorities to implement a comprehensive operations against Anti-Mines in order to ensure safe and sustainable living conditions for host communities and returnees.
- Continuing measures to protect the environment through its sustainable development plan of action and continuing efforts to ensure sustainable and effective management of water resources as well as the developing of new , economic and sustainable irrigation technologies
- Address the contamination of rivers and streams; purify them from human waste in addition to adopting an urgent measure in this regard.
-

- Improving the delivery of services to victims and survivors of IED incidents in a non-discriminatory and coordinated manner in accordance with the obligations contained in the National Strategic and Executive plan for Mine Action 2017-2021.
- Continue to take all necessary measures to protect the environment through its sustainable development agenda.
- Continue efforts to ensure sustainable and effective management of water resources and developing new economic and sustainable irrigation technologies .
- Continuing cooperation with national mine- action authorities with regards to comprehensive mine operations to ensure safe and sustainable living conditions for both host communities and returnees.
- Providing high quality services to victims and survivors of dangerous explosive devices in accordance with Iraq`s obligations to the National Strategic and Executive plan for Mine Action 2017-2021.

Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Notes of Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles 33/31	(78),(112),(115) (130),(227)	139/145 147				-Racial Discrimination -International Covenant on Economic , Social and Cultural rights -Arab Charter

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies:

- **Ministry of Health and Environment**
- **Ministry of Planning**
- **General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers**
- **Ministry of Justice – Human Rights Department**
- **Competent Civil Society**

Implementation Mechanism:

- **Presenting a study on the progress made in the files referred to in the recommendations**
- **Holding sectorial meetings to develop appropriate mechanisms for implementing recommendations within a clear time frame during the period of the plan**
- **Presenting implementation proposals**

Implementation period:

- **The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan, and that studies are completed within six months of work.**
- **Studying the mechanisms for implementing other recommendations within a year from the date of the plan's approval and to continue during the plan period.**
- **The implementation mechanism attached to this plan shall be approved for the distribution of activities over the plan period.**

Section Seventeen

Women`s Rights

Goal: Eliminate all forms of discrimination against women in accordance with Iraq`s International Obligations

The file of women`s rights in Iraq is of great interest to international organizations and non-governmental organizations in Iraq, and they make many proposals for eliminating discrimination against women and eliminating gender-based violence. All Iraqi authorities work to advance women`s rights through specialized committees , relevant institutions , or through legislative mechanisms and socialized procedures , it also emphasizes on combating gender-based violence , spreading the concepts of human rights in all institutions (educational, health,etc) , and working to reduce the death rate of women by providing integrated health care programs for women. The relevant draft laws continue to be made by the concerned institutions in coordination with non-governmental organizations and the international organizations operating in Iraq.

But the file of women`s rights , gender equality and the elimination of violence against women still receives a lot of attention from international organizations and Iraq receives many recommendations or concluding observations from the mechanisms of the United Nations and the League of Arab States urging Iraq to increase interest in certain topics related to the subject. The National Human Rights Plan through continuous consultation between the parties, will develop frameworks for implementing the recommendations and concluding observations, the national human rights plan is considered to be a complement to plans and strategies currently in place supervised by specialized sectorial bodies, ministerial or mixed committees.

- Ensuring the full and practical implementation of the provisions of the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and linking it with development efforts.
- Continued efforts to implement operational framework which focus on the protection of women from violence
- Making Legislative reforms to ensure justice, support for survivors of sexual violence and hold perpetrators accountable including making sexual slavery and traffic for the purpose of sexual exploitation illegal and consider it

as a separate crime from kidnapping and detention.

- Ensuring the implementation of a national strategy to eliminate violence against women.
- Intensify efforts to eliminate violence against women, children and minorities (components), improve the protection of victims of armed conflicts especially children, women and girls who are exposed to violence.
- Adopting a national policy to empower rural women and enhance their economic and social role in the country.
- Ensure the meaningful participation of women, children and persons with disabilities in the development of legislations and programs related to climate change and disaster risk reduction.
- Take further steps to promote the full and equal participation of women in national reconciliation and post-conflict reconstruction.
- Adopt strong and targeted policies to promote gender equality.
- Develop a strategy to prevent the risk of discrimination, stigmatization and marginalization of women, children and internally displaced persons who belong to the terrorist Daesh, survivors, returnees and homeless women and creating the necessary conditions for their reintegration in to the Iraqi Society.
- Continuous review of domestic laws that guarantees gender equality and the rights of women and girls.
- Ensure gender balance in the appointment of public servants, the allocation of ministerial portfolios and the appointments in the political posts.
- The adoption of a model that establishes equality and it affects not only violence committed against women in the state party but also affects all aspects of women`s lives and addresses the intersecting forms of discrimination committed against women, such as widows, internally displaced women and refugee women.
- Ensuring the participation of women, including those belonging to various minorities (components), in the International Peace operations, Transitional justice mechanisms and national reconciliation operations, particularly in relation to the implementation of the National Plan of action.
- Increase efforts to combat Trafficking against persons, especially women and children.
- Implement laws and policies aimed at to enhance the political and economic empowerment of women and combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women including immigrant women.
- Women shall have the right to fully enjoy their right to access specific educational information in order to ensure the

health and well-being of their families including information and counseling in family planning.

- Adopting a comprehensive strategy to eliminate discriminatory stereotypes and all harmful practices such as child marriage, temporary marriage, forced marriage, female genital mutilation and crimes committed in the name of honor and should include efforts aimed at raising awareness and education targeted the general public, religious and community leaders and the media in cooperation with civil society and women`s organizations.
- Adopting a gender-sensitive budget that provides indicators for the purpose of regular monitoring of its implementation and establish accountability mechanisms.
- Adopting temporary special measures with time-bound targets including the adoption of a quota system and imposing punitive measures for non-compliance , this is to accelerate the achievement of substantive equality between men and women in all fields , including rural , immigrant and asylum-seeking women and women with disabilities , women who are disadvantaged or underrepresented , in , inter alia , political and public life , education and employment including in administrative positions especially in civil service, the diplomatic service and the judiciary.
- Allocating sufficient human technical and financial resources to implement law No. 8 of 2011 on combating domestic violence in the Kurdistan region.
- The political parties provided financial incentives to nominate women and provide programs to build their capacities in the field of conducting election – campaigns and political leadership skills and raise awareness of their participation in decision-making, with the aim of avoiding the implementation of the minimum quota for women`s representation which is 25 percent.
- Ensuring the enforcement of provisions related to maternity leave under law No. 37 of 2015.
- Increasing the number of affordable and accessible child care facilities across the country in order to ensure women`s participation with men in the labor market.
- Reconsidering of pension plans and social benefits in order to expand their coverage to include women working in the informal economy.
- Ensure that crimes of sexual harassment are reported and prosecuted in accordance with articles 10 and 11 of the labor law No. 37 of 2015.
- Take all necessary measures to prevent polygamy.

- Using the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action to achieve substantive equality between men and women.
- Encourage women to hold leadership posts, and executive, legislative and judicial positions.
- Develop a comprehensive policy for the rehabilitation of women and girls who are forced to marry ISIS fighters , the enslavement of women, or those been raped or exposed to various forms of sexual and physical violence , the policy must include the provision of medical , psychological and social support services in order to integrate them in to society , providing shelters / shelter centers for victims of family and sexual violence who are looking for a safe center and providing these centers with the necessary resources.
- Adopting effective measures to end forced marriage.
- Promoting and vitalizing the role of the women`s social protection service of the Ministry of Labor and Social affairs in order to protect the rights of Widows ,Divorced Women, Single Women and others.
- Continue the implementation of the national plan of action on Women, Peace and Security.
- Takes in to consideration issues relating to women, peace and security on the Agenda of the Security Council as contained in the Security Council Resolutions 1325(2000),1820(2008),1888(2009),1889(2009),1960(2010),2106.
- Continuing efforts to implement operational frameworks which focus on the protection of women from violence and provide clear and achievable objectives to increase women`s representation and employment in matters of governance.
- Increase efforts to fight against sexual violence and gender-based violence in line with the National Strategy including the criminalization of domestic violence.
- Ensuring the implementation of a National Strategy to eliminate violence against women.
- Ensure the meaningful participation of women, children and persons with disabilities in the development of legislations, climate changes programs and disaster risk reduction.
- The establishment of safe houses for women in all governorates of Iraq.
- Continuing efforts to promote women`s human rights, especially in rural areas,(through the adoption of a national policy and strengthening its economic role).
- Adopting strong policies oriented towards the achievement of gender equality and combating gender stereotypes and violence against women.

- Implementation of measures aimed at increasing the participation and representation of women in public and political life (Decision-making and rebuilding society).
- Prohibition of all forms of domestic violence against women including forced intimate relationships “Honor Crimes” and Female genital Mutilation.
- Ensure safeguards for the protection of women and children during conflict , end impunity and undertake measures to end discrimination faced by Displaced Women, survivors and returnees , including those suspected of connections with ISIS.
- Development of a strategy to prevent the risk of discrimination ,stigmatization and marginalization faced by Internally displaced women and children alleged of being affiliated to ISIS terrorist organization and establishing the conditions necessary for their reintegration in to the Iraqi Society.
- Ensure that the review of the current local laws should ensure gender equality and rights of women and girls.
- Improve gender balance in the appointment of public officials , in the assignment of ministerial portfolios and in the appointment of senior political positions.
- Promotion of equality, protection of women`s rights in order to enable them realize their full potential, and continue the implementation of the national plan of action on women, peace and security.
- Further enhance the existing mechanisms at the national level to prevent domestic violence and protect its victims.
- Intensify efforts to eliminate violence against children, women and minorities (components) and improving the protection of victims of armed conflict particularly children, women and girls subjected to violence
- Combating all forms of violence against women and ensure that those responsible are brought to justice and access of victims to comprehensive mechanisms to provide protection and redress.
- Ensure women`s right to access information on education in order to ensure the health and well-being of her family ,including information and advice on family planning.
- Promoting women`s empowerment through education and skills training.
- Implement laws and policies aimed at further strengthening the political and economic empowerment, and combating all forms of discrimination against women including migrant women.
- Adopt a policy of zero tolerance to gender – based crimes committed in the name of honour.

- Further implementation of action plans related to the security council resolution No. 1325 on enhancing women`s participation.
- Adopt measures to protect women and eliminate impunity for perpetrators of acts of sexual violence in the context of armed conflict.
- Continue the publication of the report on women`s empowerment plans.
- Ensure better enforcement of laws against Female Genital Mutilations and further reducing the prevalence of this practice until it is completely eliminated.
- Strengthening efforts to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women, especially through the full implementation of the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and adopt further measures (prevention and eradication of harmful practices) to eliminate Female Genital Mutilations , early marriage and forced child marriage.
- Take urgent measures to protect women belonging to minorities (components) and protect them effectively from all forms of gender-based violence, including enslavement , kidnapping and rape , as well as conducting a thorough investigation on all forms of violence against women belonging to minorities (components) and hold accountable those responsible for such violence
- Mainstreaming the disability perspective in all policies and legislations related to gender issues , including the draft law on the protection against domestic violence and the National Strategy for the Advancement of women (2014-2018) , the National Strategy to Combat violence against women (2013) and the National Plan of action to implement security council resolution No.1325 in (2000) on women , peace and security for the time period (2014-2018).
- Intensify efforts to combat intersectional discrimination experienced by women and girls with disabilities and take effective measures in this regard especially discrimination practiced against women with disabilities who lives in the rural areas, women with disabilities who are IDPs, refugees or migrants and women with disabilities belonging to ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities (components) .
- Empowerment of women and girls with disabilities and work for their full reintegration in all fields of life including by ensuring their representation in the two high committees to raise the situation of the Iraqi Women and Rural Women of the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers and promote efforts of the department on the Welfare

- for people with Disabilities and Special Needs to provide professional capacity-building for women with disabilities.
- Ensure that all women and girls with disabilities are provided with health-care services including sexual and reproductive health care services in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 15 of law No. (38) of 2013 Due to the large distance of the health care centers , the physical, financial and behavioral barriers and the lack of accessible information of available health care services.
 - Creating job opportunities for persons with disabilities including women with disabilities and persons with psychological disabilities – social or mental , in the open labor market , enabling them to become self-employed, providing them with the appropriate vocational training , facilitate their access to bank loans , take specific measures that urge employers to employ persons with disabilities and issue regulations for the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 4 (b) of article (15) of law No. (38) of 2013, which provides for creating job opportunities for persons with disabilities.
 - Ensure the representation of persons with disabilities especially women with disabilities and persons with mental or psychological – social disability, in the department on the Welfare for people with Disabilities and Special Needs and on its board of directors.
 - Ensure the participation of persons with disabilities including women with disabilities in the political and public life and in decision making.
 - Empowering women to assume leadership positions
 - Adopting measures to prohibit forced marriage and raising awareness about its negative effects.
 - Activating the role of the Social Protection Department on women to protect the rights of widows and divorced women.

Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Notes of Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discriminat ion	Observation s of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles 2/3/7/14/15/ 16 18/19/20/22/ 29 30/31/32/34/ 35 36/39/44/45/ 49	40/45/58/260/77 79/84/241/251/93 94/96/264/96/240 247/248/256/259/ 97 101/102/104/106/ 107/148 154/174/237/239/24 6/242 243/244/245/258/25 2/255 17/257/265/266/270/ 272	38/104 108/121	(12/a) (12/b) (12/d) (18/a) (22/h) (32/a) (32/d) (32/h) (36/b) (36/g)(44) (46)	(24)	13,14 45/g,46/g 49/b,50/b 53/g,54/g 63/a,64/a	All conventions

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies:

- **General Secretariat of the council of Ministers – Women`s empowerment directorate**
- **Ministry of Labor and Social affairs – Department on the welfare of persons with disabilities , social protection commission , legal department**
- **General Secretariat of the council of Ministers- legal department**
- **Ministry of planning**
- **Ministry of health**
- **High commission of Human Rights**
- **Council of representatives**
- **Ministry of justice – legal department –human rights department**
- **Specialized civil society**

Implementation Mechanism:

- **Women`s empowerment service provides an integrated study about the mechanisms for the implementation of recommendations with the stages of implementing the previous work in those areas divided by paragraphs , and stakeholders are involved in this study with providing proposals and mechanisms of implementation.**
- **Holding sectorial meetings by theme to schedule the implementation.**
- **Coordination with the representatives of the Kurdistan region in the common topics.**
- **The mechanisms adopted in the Kurdistan region works on implementing the recommendations of the region (related indicators) and contribute in the implementation of other general recommendations**
- **The department of women`s empowerment has the right to request contributions of any bodies concerned with implementation in the future .**

Implementation period:

- **The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan, and that studies are completed within six months of work.**
- **Studying the mechanisms for implementing other recommendations within a year from the date of the plan's approval and to continue during the plan period.**
- **The implementation mechanism attached to this plan shall be approved for the distribution of activities over the plan period.**
- **Human Rights Department in the ministry of justice works on following –up the implementation and preparation of the report.**

Section Eighteen

Rights of the Child

Goal: Iraqi Children are a wealth that must be maintained, developed, give priority to their interests and respect their views

The Iraqi constitution sets out various provisions to protect the rights of the Iraqi Children in Iraq in accordance with specialized laws or through Legal bodies working in accordance with International standards. Despite of all efforts , we need to refer to the scale of suffering of Iraqi children during the years of Terrorism in most areas of Iraq and how much the rights of children in Iraq have been affected by the ISIS`s terrorist control over areas of Iraq as well as the war against terrorism. The rights of children were also affected by corruption , particularly health , education and other services . The children`s rights files also include the remnants of ISIS terrorist crimes from ISIS terrorist children and children recruited by ISIS and their enjoyment of their rights , in particular the right to identity, education and other rights that were affected by the circumstances surrounding them , which prevented them from enjoying these rights . The child Welfare Authority is the sectorial body that follows up the child file and specialized committees have also been formed to follow up on the file of children`s participation in armed conflict in accordance with the concerned international mechanisms. Iraq received many concluding observations and recommendations from specialized international organizations to develop the file of child rights in Iraq , the National Plan will develop appropriate action mechanisms that bring together the concerned partners to provide a clear vision to implement these observations and recommendations.

- Intensify efforts to implement the 1980 Hague Convention on the civil aspects of child abduction at the international level by appointing a central authority and the development of required national measures.
- The inclusion of Human Rights education in school and university curricula , including children`s rights
- Ensure the meaningful participation of children in the development of legislations and programs on climate change and risk reduction.
- Continue efforts to promote Human Rights of children especially in the rural areas.

- Eliminate violence against children and combat the root causes of prostitution or sale and further implementation of the operational frameworks for this aspect.
- Investigate all allegations of torture and other forms of cruel inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment committed against children in order to avoid impunity of perpetrators.
- Providing special psychological care for children who are victims of sexual violence and ensure their physical and psychological recovery and reintegration.
- Ensure the right of the child in getting access to both parents and equality between the mother and father in terms of custody rights
- Allocating human, technical and financial resources required for the delivery of services including habilitation and rehabilitation services , mental health and sanitation services, safe places , education and vocational training targeted children with disabilities and victims of violence in the context of armed conflict.
- Combat recruitment of child soldiers and ensure that were not involved in armed conflicts and ensure accountability and legal prosecution of anyone who is proven to have been involved in that.
- Release all children captured by ISIS Terrorist Organization and working on their reunification with their families.
- Application of the principle that consider the best interest of the child is the fundamental criteria in all procedures , legislative , administrative and judicial legislations adopted in this respect as well as in all policies , programs and projects which relates to and affects the child.
- Facilitate birth registration including , inter alia , the use of modern technology to streamline and ensure affordable birth registration procedures.
- Continue efforts to implement operational frameworks which focus on the protection of children from violence and establishing clear and achievable goals to increase women`s representation and her work in the governance process.
- Providing guarantees for the protection of women and children during conflict, end impunity and undertake measures to end discrimination faced by displaced women, survivors and returnees also all of those of connections with ISIS.
- Development of a strategy to prevent the risk of discrimination , stigmatization and marginalization faced by internally displaced women and children alleged of being affiliated to ISIS terrorist gangs and setting in place the necessary conditions for their reintegration in to Iraqi society.

- Intensify efforts to end violence against children , women and minorities and improving the protection of victims of armed conflict especially children and women and girls subjected to violence .
- Investigate all allegations of violence and other forms of cruel , inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment which targeted children in order to avoid impunity.
- Intensify measures to end the root causes of the exploitation of children.
- Continue to improve measures, in cooperation with the international community , to protect and promote the rights of the child through strengthening the educational system and providing enough food , housing and health services.
- Adopt the necessary steps to enact the law of the child and adopt the appropriate measures for its effective implementation.
- Development of policies and strategies to protect the rights of the child, especially from child sale, child prostitution and child recruitment in to armed groups, early child marriage , child labor and internal displacement .
- Make every possible effort to protect the rights of the child with a special focus on the right of the child in having access to both parents and equality between parents in respect of guardianship rights.
- Make further efforts to improve the well-being of children especially with regard to education , health care , safe drinking water and protection from all forms of violence .
- Adopt measures to prevent and combat all forms of violence against children including child prostitution , sale of children and recruitment of children in to armed groups .
- Providing basic services for children returning home after displacement and the development of reintegration programs.
- Strengthen measures adopted by NGOs to protect children from abduction, recruitment.
- Mainstreaming the rights of persons with disabilities in legislations, strategies and national work plans relating to children , the draft law on the protection of child rights and the National Strategy for the protection of the Rights of the Child.
- Ensure that children with disabilities fully enjoy all the rights enshrined in the convention, and addressing stigma and discrimination practiced against children with disabilities particularly those subjected to intersectional discrimination and stereotyped patterns especially those living in areas affected by armed conflicts , IDPs , persons with

psychosocial or mental disabilities and those living in rural areas whom their rights have been violated such as lack of access to services and loss of educational opportunities.

- Work on strengthening the full participation of children with disabilities in consultations, decision-making and policy-making efforts, through organizations that represent persons with disabilities.
- Enhance the work of the Child Welfare Authority to carry out its work promptly and effectively.

Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Notes of Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles 2/3/4/7/14/ 15/16/ 19/22/29/30/3 1/32 34/35	(40),(84),(101),(102) (154),(258),(158), (209) (268),(269),(272), (271) (274),(273),(275), (276) (277),(278),(280)	62/110 111/112			15,16	All Conventions

The Body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies:

- **Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs – Child Welfare Authority -Department on the welfare of persons with disabilities , social protection commission , Legal Department.**
- **General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers – Legal Department, Women`s Empowerment Department.**
- **Ministry of Health**
- **High Commission of Human Rights**
- **Ministry of Justice- Human Rights Department, Iraqi Corrections Department, Juvenile correction Department.**
- **National Security Advisory**
- **Specialized civil Society**

Implementation Mechanism:

- **The Child Welfare authority presents an integrated study of the current situation, plans for the implementation of recommendations and implementation proposals within specific time-frames along with the identification of the supported bodies and specialized civil society, however the plan shall be divided according to the paragraphs referred to in the recommendations.**
- **Holding sectorial meetings with the concerned bodies.**
- **Submitting implementation proposals**
- **Human Rights Department in the ministry of Justice is responsible on following-up the implementation and submit the reports.**
- **Development of specialized training programs.**

Implementation period:

- **The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan, and that studies are completed within six months of work.**
- **Studying the mechanisms for implementing other recommendations within a year from the date of the plan's approval and to continue during the plan period.**
- **The implementation mechanism attached to this plan shall be approved for the distribution of activities over the plan period.**

Section Nineteen

Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Goal: Full Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities and facilitating the enjoyment of Rights and Freedoms

Iraq joined the convention on the rights of persons with disabilities under act No. 16 of the year 2012 and issued law No. 38 of 2013 (Law on the care of persons with disabilities and special needs) whereby it established a commission within the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs on the care of persons with disabilities. Over the past years , Iraq has worked through the above mentioned commission and the governmental institutions , on ensuring that persons with disabilities enjoy their rights and facilitation of procedures for the protection of persons with disabilities from poverty and violence , providing them with services in accordance with the law as well as ensure the participation of representatives from Organizations concerned with the rights of persons with disabilities in policy and decision-making on the situation of persons with disabilities. Still there are many legislations which affects the rights and situations of persons with disabilities , being criticized by Non-Governmental organizations or International Organizations and Specialized Committees on the rights of persons with disabilities. Iraq has received numerous recommendations and concluding observations either in the framework of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities or the Universal Periodic Review Mechanism or the Arab Human Rights Committee, concerning Legislative , procedural and public policies concerned with the file of disability.

The National Human Rights plan shall work to organize the work and expand the research since there are special arrangements within the framework of the commission on the care for the rights of persons with disabilities

- Ensure the meaningful participation of persons with disabilities in developing legislations and programs on climate change and disaster risk reduction.
- Continuation of programs aimed at of promoting the rights of persons with disabilities in particular persons who are physically or emotionally affected by the conflict.
- Continue to address the issue of discrimination against persons with disabilities including through ensuring their equal

access to education and employment.

- Strengthening measures aimed at ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities including through legislations , infrastructure and appropriate facilities.
- Ensure that the method used in disability assessments fully incorporates a human rights model of disability and that organizations of persons with disabilities are involved in the design of disability assessment methods and in generating the information on which disability assessments are based.
- Substantially increase the human, technical and financial resources allocated for the implementation of the convention on the rights of persons with disabilities including habilitation and rehabilitation services , sanitation , safe spaces , education and vocational training to persons with disabilities.
- Strengthen measures to ensure that organization of persons with disabilities, including organizations of persons with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities and organizations of women and girls with disabilities are effectively consulted and meaningfully involved in the design , implementation and evaluation of laws ,policies , action plans , timelines and budgets and provide such organizations with continuous and transparent funding.
- Take all necessary measures in order to ensure providing individual support for persons with disabilities including children with psychosocial or intellectual disabilities , children with autism and persons with visual or hearing impairments to raise the awareness of private and public companies with the requirement of providing individual support , and prohibition of deprivation of facilitation arrangements in the workplace.
- Take effective measures , with the active involvement of organizations of women and girls with disabilities , to mainstream a disability perspective in to all gender-specific policies and legislation, including the draft bill on protection against domestic violence , and to mainstream a gender perspective in all disability-specific policies and legislation.
- Empowering women and girls with disabilities and fully integrate them in all fields of life by ensuring their representation in the high committees of the general secretariat of the council of ministers for the advancement of Iraqi women and rural women by strengthening the efforts of the commission for the care of persons with disabilities and special needs to provide professional capacity-building for disabled women.
- Ensure that children with disabilities enjoy all the rights under the convention and address stigma and discrimination

against and stereotypes that are harmful to children with disabilities , particularly children with disabilities facing multiple and intersectional forms of discrimination;

- Adoption of a national strategy and conduct awareness-raising campaigns in order to create a positive image about the persons with disabilities with their full and active participation ,whether they are old or children, in consultations and policy-making operations and to ensure respect for the legal capacity of persons with disabilities in all fields of life.
- Develop a strategy for the provision of live assistance , mobile applications , professional and certified sign language interpreters and other means to facilitate access to public buildings , facilities , transportation and information and communications services.
- Adopt measures to implement legislations and the relevant national standards including paragraphs 7and 8 of article 15 of law No. (38) of 2013 and accessibility requirements established by the General Secretariat of the Council Of Ministers.
- The inclusion of accessibility requirements and the concept of universal design in all legislations ,policies and programs related to post-conflict reconstruction programs with the participation of persons with disabilities.
- Allocate the human, technical and financial resources necessary to provide services , mental health services , sanitation , safe spaces , education and vocational training , to persons with disabilities , particularly women and children with disabilities , who are victims of violence in the context of armed conflict or who are internally displaced , migrants or refugees , including measures to facilitate the safe and voluntary return of persons with disabilities , and to enforce law No. 57 (2015) on the compensation of victims of military operations , military mistakes and terrorist operations ;
- The legislations, policies and programs that are concerned with situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies should be disability-inclusive, including through sustained efforts to make Early and General warning systems are accessible to persons with disabilities.
- Raise awareness among society , including families , on how to respect the legal capacity of persons with disabilities in all areas of life particularly the financial affairs.

- All persons with disabilities especially those with mental or psychological- social disability must be granted equal access to all judicial procedures ,including through providing appropriate procedural facilitation arrangement in terms of sex and age .
- Take measures to ensure that all persons with disabilities , in particular persons with psychosocial or intellectual disabilities and persons with visual or hearing impairments , have access to justice by eliminating all barriers , by guaranteeing them the right to actively participate in all judicial proceedings , by providing information and enabling communication in accessible formats such as Braille , easy read and tactile and sign language , by increasing the number of qualified sign language interpreters and by continuing to conduct training for law enforcement personnel on the human rights model of disability; because of the limited information available on measures taken by the state party to implement the provisions of paragraph(6) (b) of article 15 of law No. (38) of 2013.
- Provide free or affordable legal aid for persons with disabilities in all areas of the state party and ensure the necessary budgetary allocations. Especially in areas that are not covered by legal clinics services.
- Take all steps necessary to ensure that the denial of reasonable facilitation arrangements is recognized as discrimination on the basis of disability and ensure the provision of individualized supports and procedural accommodations to persons with disabilities suspected of having committed a crime , including during detention. As provided for in paragraph (6)(a) of article (15) of law No. (38) of 2013 and whether complaints mechanisms at their disposal.
- Establish monitoring mechanisms to prevent torture, and cruel , inhuman or degrading treatment in all settings where persons with disabilities are deprived of their liberty ,including psychiatric hospitals , prisons , hospices, rehabilitation centers and care homes and also establish a complaints mechanism accessible to persons with disabilities ; that it investigate any such cases ; that it prosecute and impose sanctions on perpetrators of torture or ill-treatment ; and that it support victims by providing legal advice and information in accessible formats ;
- Investigate promptly and effectively incidents of violence against persons with disabilities , prosecute suspects, duly sanction perpetrators and provide victims with effective redress, including compensation and rehabilitation;
- The establishment of a hotline accessible by persons with disabilities to report cases of domestic violence.

- Increase community-based services , including the provision of appropriate housing units , established through the commission for persons with disabilities and special needs and ensure systematic, up to date and appropriately disaggregated data collection;
- Establish a mechanism to determine , in an efficient manner, the beneficiaries of full-time assistance in line with the human rights model of disabilities and ensure that any services provided under article 19 of law No. (38) of 2013 remain under the control of persons with disabilities benefiting from those services.
- Adopt the necessary measures to enable persons with disabilities to obtain high quality affordable or free equipment and aids of personal mobility.
- Officially recognized the Iraqi sign language.
- Increase the number of vocational training programs on sign language interpretation and the number of sign language teachers of persons with disabilities.
- Establishment of a mechanism to ratify on sign language translation services in close consultation and active participation with persons having hearing disability
- Promote and facilitate the use of easy read and other accessible formats , modes and means of communication and facilitate persons with disabilities access to information and communications technologies , including through the provision of low-cost software and assistive devices to all persons with disabilities , including those living in rural areas.
- Ensuring access for persons with disabilities to television programs and government website.
- Ensure the commitment of private sector bodies to provide services to the public through the internet in accessible formats- ensure the commitment of websites to criteria established by the internet Accessibility initiative affiliate with the World Wide Web coalition.
- Support for parents with disabilities so they can raise their children in their own homes and eliminating social stigma that targeted persons with disabilities with regard to marriage , paternity and maternity.
- Take prompt measures to ensure that all children with disabilities have access to inclusive, high quality and free education at all compulsory levels.
- Enforcement of comprehensive educational integration for children with disabilities and the share of school places

allocated to them in the university education programs , according to paragraphs 2(a) and 3(c) of article 15 of law No. (38) of 2013.

- Increase the number and strengthen the capacity of comprehensive community-based health-care services to provide services for persons with disabilities , in particular persons with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities , children with disabilities , persons with disabilities living in rural areas and persons with disabilities who are internally displaced.
- Ensure that information on health-care services is available to persons with disabilities in accessible formats;
- According to paragraph 1 of article 15 of law No. (38) for the year 2013 it is important to achieve a universal coverage of health care services (including sexual and reproductive health-care services) to the handicapped women and girls ,because health- care centers is located at great distances and the physical , financial and behavioral obstacles and the lack of accessible information about available health-care services.
- Allocate sufficient human, technical and financial resources to implement articles 3 (6) and (8) and (9) (h) (1) of law No. 38 (2013)and to train medical and paramedical staff on the rights of persons with disabilities , including on the right to free and informed consent and the right to access the heath-care system on an equal basis with others.
- Adoption of appropriate legislations and providing the human , technical and financial resources necessary to ensure access to habilitation and rehabilitation services , ensuring that such services are developed and provided with the active involvement of persons with disabilities through their representative organizations .
- Increase the proportion devoted for persons with disabilities in public sector jobs to 5 percent and the proportion devoted to them in the jobs of private sector institutions with more that 60 employees , is 3 percent , both of these proportions are provided for in Article 16 of law No. (38) of 2013 and in the council of ministers decision No. (205) of 2013.
- Create job opportunities for persons with disabilities, including women with disabilities and persons with psychosocial or intellectual disabilities, in the open labor market including through entrepreneurship, appropriate vocational training , the facilitations of loans and the provision of specific incentives for employers to hire persons with disabilities.
- Provide employment opportunities for persons with disabilities including women with disabilities and persons with psychosocial or mental disability, in the open labor market through, inter alia, entrepreneurship, providing appropriate

vocational training, facilitate their obtaining bank loans and take specific measures to motivate employers to hire persons with disabilities.

- Raise the standards of living of persons with disabilities, especially women with disabilities, including through the implementation of a poverty reduction strategy for the time period 2018-2022 in a comprehensive manner of disability issues.
- Register all persons with disabilities throughout the state party in order to enable them to benefit from social protection programs in accordance with the model of dealing with disabilities from a human rights perspective.
- Facilitate the participation of persons with disabilities and ensuring that they enter the electoral centers and cast their vote easily.
- Promote the participation of persons with disabilities, particularly women with disabilities, in political and public life and decision-making.
- Allocating a detailed budget to promote and protect the right of persons with disabilities to participate in the cultural life and in recreational, leisure and sporting activities, on an equal basis with others , including measures to provide them with assistance when needed.
- Ensure the representation of persons with disabilities , in particular women with disabilities and persons with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities, in the Commission on the Care of Persons with Disabilities and Special Needs and its board of directors.
- Involve civil society organizations especially organizations of persons with disabilities , in preparing their periodic report.
- Policies and programs to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development , including the sustainable development goals , shall be inclusive of disability issues and to be implemented in consultation with persons with disabilities through the organizations that represent them and with their active participation.
- Strengthening measure to guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities including by finding adequate legislation, infrastructure and facilities.
- Continue to address discrimination against persons with disabilities, including through ensuring equity in getting access to education and employment.

- Continuing its program aimed at promoting human rights against persons with disabilities, especially people affected by conflict, physically or emotionally.
- Promote the social, economic and cultural rights of people with disabilities.
- Emphasis on providing free health services to people with health disabilities.

Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Notes of Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles 2/3/14/15 16/18/19 20/22/31/32 34/35	(292) (293) (295)(294) (296)	152/153 159/157 163/161 166/165	(38/a) (38/b) (38/c)		8,9,10,13,14 15,16,17,18 19,20,21,22 23,24,25,26 27,28,29,30,31 32,35,36,37 38,39,40,41 42,44,45,46 47,48,50,51 52,53,54,57 58,61,62,64	All conventions

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies:

- **Ministry of Labor and Social affairs - Commission on the Care of Persons with Disabilities – The main body for implementing the recommendations indicated in this section.**
- **Ministry of Labor and Social affairs- Child Welfare Authority , Social Protection Agency , Legal Department**
- **General Secretariat of the Council Of Ministers- Legal Department , Women`s empowerment department**
- **Ministry of Health**
- **Representatives Council**
- **High Commission of Human Rights**
- **Ministry of Justice- Human Rights Department**
- **Specialized Civil Society**

Implementation Mechanism

- **The Commission on the Care of Persons with Disabilities provides a study on progress made , the recommendations are divided in to separate themes and identify steps for implementation with the identification of partners and specialized civil society .**
- **Holding sectorial meetings to distribute roles**
- **Presenting implementation proposals**
- **Development of specialized training programs**

Implementation period:

- **The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan, and that studies are completed within six months of work.**
- **Studying the mechanisms for implementing other recommendations within a year from the date of the plan's approval and to continue during the plan period.**
- **The implementation mechanism attached to this plan shall be approved for the distribution of activities over the plan period.**

Section Twenty

The Rights of Internally displaced Persons

Goal: Safe return and preventing discrimination in the enjoyment of rights for all displaced persons

Internal Displacement is among one of the most sever crisis in Iraq because of the sectarian violence and terror and ISIS`s terrorist control over multiple areas of Iraq ,a matter that causing people to look for a safe place and move to another places where there is no discrimination or violence based on race , sect or political orientation.

Internal Displacement in Iraq is about very large numbers of populations moved towards more safer and harmonious host communities, a matter that consequently made it difficult to give them access to their rights such as right to work ,education ,health ,food and others, therefore service provider institutions under the supervision of the responsible sectorial institutions , have developed plans and alternatives to ensure that services reach these groups of host communities . The Ministry of Higher Education has worked on reconstruction of infrastructures, service, academic, laboratory and administrative buildings targeted the affected universities in the liberated provinces in addition to psychological awareness for society groups in the liberated areas, as well as deepening researches and studies on the rehabilitation of certain groups in society , the development and implementation of social and cultural programs that promote the culture of social integration and strengthen civil peace in the liberated areas.

The crisis of displacement with its many aspects led international organizations, NGOs and activists to make studies and assessment to evaluate the situation and develop urgent solutions to the new problems and difficulties. Over the past years , extensive measures have been implemented to voluntarily return internally displaced persons to their areas of origin after providing ways of safe life, large groups of families returned , but there are still other groups in the displacement camps.

Treaty bodies , universal periodic review mechanism and the Arab human rights committee have submitted many recommendations and concluding observations in various aspects of the Internal Displacement File ,it is possible through the National Human Rights Plan ,to develop studies , solutions and proposals to address those problems in coordination

with the sectorial bodies and provide guarantees for the safe return of internally displaced persons to their homes of origin.

- Stop arbitrary confiscation and lack of identity documents issued to individuals in camps for internally displaced persons.
- Ensuring safety and security of internally displaced persons who voluntarily returning home ,and consult with them to re-establish their communities.
- Adopt all necessary measures to ensure that all refugees and internally displaced persons are treated without discrimination and enjoy equal protection under the law.
- Protect all refugees and internally displaced persons and provide them with the basic needs , including electricity , water , medical care , adequate food and other services.
- Providing guarantees to protect internally displaced persons during times of conflict in all federal entities , including in Kurdistan Region , without discrimination on the bases of ethnic or ethnic- religion origin.
- Continuous cooperation with National Mine Action authorities to ensure the provision of safe and sustainable living conditions for host communities and returnees .
- Continue to address the challenges resulted from internal displacement which caused by ISIS terrorist organization.
- Provide adequate support to the victims fleeing ISIS –controlled areas, including providing clean water, environmental sanitation services, affordable food , support for medical units in refugee camps in order to provide medicines , vaccines and medical supplies , electricity , water , adequate food , psychological care and rehabilitation assistance .
- Promoting access to education for internally displaced persons.
- Developing long-term strategies that support economic-social rights , livelihood opportunities for returnee, internally displaced and refugee women, as well as promoting women`s leadership and participation in policies in order to enable them to gain their own livelihoods.

- Address the specific risks threatening different categories of returnees , internally displaced and refugee women who are subjected to multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and working to meet their needs; provided that the treatment should be non-discriminatory.
- Promoting cooperation with specialized international and regional organizations in order to address the issues of internally displaced persons as soon as possible ,and inviting international community actors to further enhance physical or technical assistance or both of them for the reconstruction of areas recovered from armed terrorist groups to facilitate the voluntary return of displaced persons.
- To develop long-term housing solutions for displaced persons as provided by the National Housing Policy and the National Strategy for long-term shelter solutions.
- Ensuring safe and voluntarily return of internally displaced persons to their places of origin or their places of habitual residence.
- Develop a strategy to eliminate discrimination, stigmatization and marginalization faced by internally displaced women and children alleged affiliated with terrorist ISIS and create the necessary conditions to reintegrate them into the Iraqi society.
- Continue efforts to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to persons displaced as a result of internal conflict, especially women and children , under human rights international law and international humanitarian law.
- Providing social and psychological support and ensuring access of health services to their camps especially those suffered from conflict.
- Continue efforts to provide enough support for victims fleeing areas controlled by ISIS, including psychological care and rehabilitation assistance.
- Provide protection for all displaced persons and guarantee their rights regardless of their perceived political affiliation . ‘
- Intensify efforts to combat intersectional discrimination committed against disabled women and girls and women with disability including (internally displaced, refugees and migrants women.

- Ensure the enjoyment of children with disabilities of all rights enshrined in the convention and addressing stigma and discrimination committed against the rights of children with disabilities , especially those subjected to intersectional discrimination and stereotypes, those living in areas affected by armed conflict, internally displaced persons and persons with psychological – social or mental disability who experienced violations of their rights such as lack of access to services and loss of educational opportunities.
- Allocating the necessary human , technical and financial resources to submit services , including services of habilitation, rehabilitation , mental health services, sanitation , safe places , education, vocational training, to persons with disabilities , especially women and children who are victims of violence committed in the context of armed conflict or internally displaced persons , refugees or immigrants including adopting measures to facilitate their voluntarily return and enforced law on compensation of victims of war operations , military mistakes and terrorist operations No. (75) of 2015.
- Intensify efforts to improve the health and living conditions of IDPs. Inviting international and regional organizations and donor states to promote participation in the reconstruction process in order to facilitate the voluntarily return .
- Inviting regional and international organizations and donor states to promote effective participation in the reconstruction process in order to facilitate the voluntary repatriation.
- Providing long-term housing solutions for IDPs within the National Policy on Housing.

Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Notes of Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
All rights and freedoms recognized in the constitution	(100) (102) (133) (213) (229) (297)	10/12 138/134	40/a/b/c	(38) b,c	13/b,14,b 15/b,16/b 21/a 22/a	All conventions

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies:

- **Ministry of displacement and migration is responsible of managing this file in coordination with main supporting bodies according to the paragraphs of the recommendations**
- **Ministry of Labor and Social affairs-Commission on the Care of Persons with Disabilities**
- **Ministry of education**
- **Ministry of interior , Ministry of Defense , National Security Advisory**
- **General Secretary of the Council of Ministers – Legal Department**
- **Ministry of Trade**
- **Ministry of Health**
- **Ministry of construction and Housing**
- **High Commission of Human Rights**
- **Ministry of Justice – Human Rights Directorate**
- **Specialized Civil Society**

Implementation Mechanism

- **Ministry of Immigration provides an integrated study on progress made and actions taken depending on the topics referred in the recommendations**
- **Holding sectorial meetings with the concerned bodies based on subjects referred to in the recommendations**
- **Submitting implementation proposals**
- **Development of specialized training programs**

Implementation period:

- **The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan, and that studies are completed within six months of work.**
- **Studying the mechanisms for implementing other recommendations within a year from the date of the plan's approval and to continue during the plan period.**
- **The implementation mechanism attached to this plan shall be approved for the distribution of activities over the plan period.**

Section Twenty-One

Rights of Minorities and Prevention of Discrimination

Goal: Iraqis are equal before the law without discrimination on the bases of sex, race, nationality, origin, colour , religion , belief, opinion or economic or social situation.

Equality in Iraq exposed to a great danger with the terrorist groups and terrorist ISIS targeting minorities in Iraq and displacing them , Minority rights have also been affected in Iraq`s democratic system who tried to find mechanisms to ensure that all citizens enjoyed their rights on an equal basis. During ISIS control over areas of Iraq which includes various minorities, these minorities exposed to international crimes including crimes against humanity , crimes of genocide , forced displacement , sexual slavery , territorial acquisition and preventing them from practicing their religious freedoms , on the other hand the political participation of minorities and participation in public life are both recommended by international organizations to ensure genuine representation of minorities in representative and municipal councils . On the other hand, there have been repeated calls for the protection of the rights of specific minority groups including people of African descent or minority women or advocacy to ensure the return of lands to minorities or protection of local cultures and local minority languages. The Kurdistan Regional Parliament adopted a special law for the protection of religious, ethnic and racial components No. (5) of 2015 and Official Language Act, it also opened representations of religious components in the Kurdistan region and the creation of a special directorate called the directorate for inter-Religious coexistence .

During the discussion of Iraq`s human rights reports , many recommendations and concluding observations have arisen to urge Iraq to ensure that minority groups enjoy their rights and protection. The National Plan will provide an opportunity to study these recommendations and observations with the specialized sectorial bodies and develop appropriate proposals for their implementation, the representatives of minorities and NGOs will play an appropriate role in those procedures.

- Conduct a thorough investigation into all forms of violence committed against minorities (Components) and holding the perpetrators accountable for this violence.
- Adopt concrete measures to protect and respect the rights of all minorities (components) in the country and practicing them freely, and preserve minority languages in law and in practice.
- Increasing policies to support the return of the Yazidis to their traditional lands.
- Deepening efforts to investigate human rights violations committed against the Yazidis and holding the perpetrators accountable of these violations.
- Adopting measures to eliminate stereotypes of discrimination and injustice faced by women and girls belonging to ethnic minorities (components) especially Iraqi women of African descent, Yazidis women, Turkman women and Christian women.
- Take immediate measures to effectively prevent and protect minority women from all forms of gender-based violence including slavery, abduction and rape .
- Create an enabling environment for women`s participation in political and public life , especially women belonging to minorities (components).
- Accelerate the legal and political process necessary to resolve the issue of the disputed territories , with a view to ensuring minorities` security .
- Issuing a law regulating the rights set forth in article 125 of the constitution, and this law shall guarantee the rights provided for.
- The inclusion of specific examples of the application of the convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination by local courts, within the report of the convention on the elimination of racial discrimination.
- Inclusion of information and statistics on complaints of racial discrimination received by the office of the High commission of human rights and local courts and the results of those complaints including convictions, disciplinary measures that issued and compensation awarded to the victims , in the report of the convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination

- To provide in its next periodic report, disaggregated data about the number of women with disabilities and the number of Iraqi women of African descent who works in the private and public sector, in the report of the convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.
- Condemn racist hate speech by public figures, including politicians.
- Effective investigations into acts of hate speech and prosecute and punish the perpetrators.
- Guarantee freedom of religion or believe in Iraq, both in law and in practice , for followers of all religions.
- Follow comprehensive policies to promote the unity between all ethnic and sectarian groups.
- Promote tolerance and dialogue between cultures, religions and ethnicities .
- Work for an equitable representation of all groups in the Iraqi government and in administration .
- Adopt the necessary measures to ensure respect for human rights and basic freedoms of persons belonging to national minorities (components).
- Ensuring access for all groups and individuals to justice , dissemination of information on legislation on racial discrimination and to inform the populations of all the legal remedies provided to them as well as their access to legal assistance.
- Activating Durban declaration and program of action and taking into consideration the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference.
- Reviewing the possibility of introducing an independent national mechanism to receive and address complaints resulted from discrimination.
- Accelerate the legal and political process necessary to resolve the issue of the disputed territories , with a view to ensuring minorities` (components)security. The state party should ensure meaningful participation in the process by ethnic and ethnic-religious groups living in the disputed territories.
- Continue efforts to preserve and promote minority languages (components) in law and in practice and that the state party take special measures and increase the necessary human , technical, and financial resources for quality instruction in the official languages as well as minority languages (components).

- Take immediate measures to effectively prevent, and protect minority women (components) from all forms of gender- based violence , including slavery, abduction and rape .
- Combat structural racial discrimination, stigmatization and marginalization committed against persons of African descent.
- Adopt special measures to improve the integration of Roma into society and ensure that all members of the Roma community are granted unified official identity documents.
- Continue efforts and adopt concrete measures to prevent and eradicate discrimination and oppression on the basis of religion or belief.
- Intensify its efforts to eliminate violence committed against children, women and minorities (components), and improve the protection of victims of armed conflicts especially children, women and girls subjected to violence.
- Adopting concrete measures to protect and respect the rights of all minorities (Nationality) and basic freedoms in the country and freely exercise their rights.
- Ensuring freedom of religion and belief in Iraq in terms of law and practice for followers of all religions.
- Increasing policies to support the return of the Yazidi community to its traditional lands.
- Follow comprehensive policies to promote the unity among all ethnic and sectarian groups.
- Continue efforts to achieve equitable representation of all groups in both the Iraqi government and administration.
- Improving the reintegration and protection of members of ethnic and religious minorities (components) and persons displaced by the conflict as well as ensuring access to services including issuance of identity document.
- Adopt all measures to ensure increasing the representation of religious minorities (components) in the political and social fields in the country.
- Improving measures to protect minorities (components) in areas of conflict from all types of violations in accordance with Human Rights Law and Humanitarian law .
- Deepen efforts to investigate Human Rights violations committed against the Yazidis and punish the perpetrators , in addition ensuring the protection of the religious , heritage and material culture of the Yazidis people .

- Adopt measures to protect rights of religious minorities (components) in order to enable them to exercise their right worship.
- Continue promoting tolerance and intercultural dialogue, with a view to protecting their diversity in terms of languages, religions , races and cultures.
- Intensify efforts to eliminate intersectional discrimination committed against women and girls with disabilities that belongs to ethnic or religious or linguistic minorities (components).

Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Notes of Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles 2/3/4/7/8/9 10/14/15/16/ 18 19/20 21/22/31/ 32/34/35/42/ 125	(95)(154)(192) (291) (199)(281)(282) (283) (284)(285)(286) (287) (288)(290)	33/82	(12/c) (d/20) (c/26) (b/32)	(16),(20),(22),(24)) (28),(30)	13/b,14/b	All Conventions

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies:

- **Co-existence and community peace committee**
- **Supreme Judicial Council**
- **Council of Representatives**
- **Ministry of Interior**
- **Endowments of Christians ,Yazidis and Sabeen Mandeans**
- **General Secretary of the Council of Ministers- NGOs Department**
- **General Secretary of the Council of Ministers- Legal Directorate**
- **Ministry of Education**
- **Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities**
- **Office of the Coordinator of International recommendations in Kurdistan Regional Government**
- **High Commission of Human Rights**
- **Ministry of Justice- Human Rights Department**
- **Specialized Civil Society**

Implementation Mechanism:

- **The Co-existence and community peace committee in the office of the Prime Minister presented an integrated study about the progress of work on the topics referred to in the recommendations in question , identify work mechanisms and proposals as well as identifying actors and contributors to implement every recommendation on minority rights (components).**
- **The supreme Judicial Council provides an assessment about the ongoing investigations and progress made in the field of redress for victims .**
- **Holding sectorial meetings to establish appropriate mechanisms of reparation and redress for victims or facilitate access to these mechanisms.**
- **Submitting implementation proposals at all levels, that are included in the recommendations.**
- **Development of specialized training programs**

Implementation period:

- **The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan and to continue during the National plan period in accordance with the annex on implementation mechanisms.**

Section Twenty-two

Application of international human rights conventions before the National Judiciary

Goal: Ensure direct implementation of International Human Rights Conventions before the National Courts

States have the obligation to disseminate human rights conventions as widely as possible especially among judges and lawyers to ensure its application directly before courts and its legally invoked at the national level as well as its inclusion in national legislations , Iraq establishes international convention on the status of ordinary legislation with different voting mechanism on special legislation by acceding to or ratifying those conventions , the Iraqi judiciary does not fully implement the conventions to allow for judgment to be built on them, and sometimes it is guided by it in order to get acquainted with its provisions , and give its decision based on the provisions of the relevant national legislations.

The treaty mechanisms of the human rights committees and the universal periodic review have consistently urged Iraq to ensure direct application of the conventions before the national judiciary. And the national plan will develop appropriate mechanisms to raise the awareness of judges and lawyers about the provisions of the convention; it will also provide an opportunity to examine recommendations relevant with the legal value of the conventions before the national judiciary.

- Increase the awareness of the judges, lawyers and people by involving them in training courses in human rights, international conventions with its applicability in local legislations and ensuring that the conventions are invoked before local courts.
- Working to improve their local legislations to bring them in line with its international obligations and international criteria.
- Make more efforts to raise the awareness of judges and lawyers about human rights and international conventions as well as its applicability within national legislations.

- Ensure full respect to all fair trial guarantees and due legal procedures which provided for in article 14 of the international covenant on civil and political rights.
- Ensuring the full enjoyment of the right to due legal process , the presumption of innocence and a fair trial as guaranteed under the international covenant on civil and political rights , and further promote the access of detainees to legal advice and the opportunity to defend themselves.

Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Notes of Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
Articles 3/8	(42),(87),(163) (171),(179)					All conventions

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies:

- Supreme Judicial Council
- State Council
- General Secretary of the Council of Ministers – Legal Directorate
- Ministry of Justice-Human Rights Department
- Specialized Civil Society

Implementation Mechanism:

- **The Supreme Judicial Council and the State Council present a study on the actual reality of the application of international conventions before the national judiciary and proposals for activating and implementing the recommendations.**
- **The Supreme Judicial Council provides as assessment of the ongoing investigations and progress achieved in the field of providing redress for victims in accordance with international standards.**
- **Holding sectorial meetings to establish appropriate mechanisms to implement the recommendations.**
- **Submitting Proposals for Implementation.**

Implementation Period:

- **The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan and that studies are completed within six months of work.**
- **The implementation of the recommendations continues over the plan period.**

Section Twenty-Three

Human Rights Indicators

Goal: Statistical figures are the real indicators to measure the enjoyment of Human Rights , and the state party is responsible to provide these statistical figures and real indicators .

Human Rights indicators are the true language through which progress in the enjoyment of human rights and freedoms is measured, these figures must be supported by statistical indicators that can be measured and analysed according to various classifications that are prepared by specialized bodies.

Iraq is constantly facing the problem of the lack of such statistics when discussing human rights reports before International Committees concerned with human rights of persons with disabilities , women`s rights , children rights , torture, forced disappearance, and right to health and education and other figures required from these bodies .

There must be a governmental body that continually working to provide these statistics in addition to other specialized sectorial bodies.

The national human rights plan can be a useful tool to report on the importance and requirements of human rights statistics and to coordinate efforts of sectorial bodies for that purpose.

- Collection of disaggregated statistical data with regard to internal and cross-border trafficking , the number of criminal cases opened, and sentences imposed against the perpetrators of trafficking –related offences.
- Providing disaggregated statistics on unemployment.
- Providing comprehensive, accurate and updated census on persons with disabilities classified by age , sex , type of disability and the percentage of persons with disabilities in the labor market.
- Collecting data on all forms of sexual violence against women classified by age, area, the relationship between the victim and perpetrator as well as the social and economic parameters and other relevant parameters.

- Take in to account the short rate of questions issued by UNICEF and Washington Group on Disability Statistics in preparation for the next national 2020 census , and in the national survey of persons with disabilities ;
- Adopt measures to build capacities and develop programs for financing gender-related activities in order to improve the process of collecting data that are classified by sex , and other relevant factors , which are considered important to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of policies and programs which aims to mainstream gender equality and promoting women`s enjoyment of human rights.
- Collecting data classified by type of sex on HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases ,with fully respect the anonymity of patients , ensure providing services and appropriate forms of treatment for age groups in the field of sexual and reproductive health including providing services that respect the confidentiality of all women and girls affected with HIV/AIDSs.
- Collecting and analyze data on education that are classified by sex ,age and geographical position in order to evaluate the effect of relevant policies and programs.
- Achieving a significant increase in the availability of high-quality , timely , reliable data which are classified according to socio-economic status , type of sex , age, race and ethnic affiliation, immigration status , disability , geographical position and other significant specificities in its national context.
- Strengthening the capabilities and resources of the central office of statistics of the ministry of planning in the context of implementing provision No. 9 of article 15 of law No. (38) of 2013 .
- Strengthening the capabilities and resources of the Ministry of Labor and social affairs in the Kurdistan region on all statistics and data related to persons with disabilities and to manage, analyze and disseminate these statistics and data .
- Taking the statistics on disability into account, when preparing for the next national census and in the national survey of persons with disabilities.
- Application of the disability indicators in monitoring the implementation of the sustainable development goals in particular target 18 of goal 17.
- the availability of high-quality , timely , reliable data which are classified according to socio-economic status , type of sex , age, race and ethnic affiliation, immigration status , disability , geographical position and others and promote their dissemination.

Iraqi Constitution	UPR Recommendations	Observations of the Arab Human Rights Committee	Observations of CEDAW Committee	Observations of CERD Committee	Observations of Committee on the rights of persons with disabilities	Related conventions
		13/55/103	(22/w),(42)		59,60	

The Body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies:

- **Ministry of Planning , used the relevant sectorial bodies on topics of indicators.**
- **Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs – commission for the care of persons with disabilities**
- **General Secretary of the council of ministers – Legal Department**
- **Ministry of Health**
- **Office of the coordination of International Recommendations in the Kurdistan region in coordination with the relevant ministries and institutions in Kurdistan Region**
- **Ministry of Justice – Human rights Department to follow-up the Implementation process**
- **Specialized Civil Society**

Implementation Mechanism:

- **Ministry of Planning in cooperation with the relevant institution presented an integrated study about progress made , mechanisms to implement recommendations and the implementation proposals**
- **Holding sectorial meetings to establish appropriate implementation mechanisms**
- **Submitting proposals of implementation.**
- **Holding specialized training programs.**

Implementation period :

- **The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan , and that studies are completed within six months of work.**
- **Studying the mechanisms for implementing other recommendations within a year from the date of the plan`s approval.**
- **The implementation mechanism attached to this plan shall be approved for the distribution of activities within the plan period.**

Section Twenty-Four

Training on Human Rights and Disseminating a Culture of Human Rights

Goal: Ensure that tasks are performed in ways that guarantee Human Rights protection and developing working methods through developing human capacities as well as specialized and continuous training.

Training is an important part of states` obligations in the field of human rights , because capacity building , the improvement of working methods and understanding of legal texts all are essential for dealing with protection target groups . Many International Human Rights Conventions provide for the state party`s obligation to train those working on the implementation of the provisions of the convention and follow-up training for various groups dealing with the topic. Iraqi Institutions working to train its personnel on skills to deal with their legal and international obligations to guarantee protection and promotion of Human Rights and because of the diversity of sectorial bodies involved in each convention, thus training involved many actors not only one actor .

Iraq received many recommendations and concluding observations that request it to disseminate the concluding observations to all the concerned and use of modern social media in disseminating information as well as recommendations on training , work mechanisms and outreach to all beneficiaries.

The National Human Rights Plan will establish a framework for coordination and design of training programs as well as disseminating human rights culture among targeted groups.

- Transmittal of concluding observations, for its consideration and action, to members of the government , representatives council , officials in relevant ministries , local authorities , members of relevant professional groups like workers in the field of education and those working in the medical and legal professions and to media through using modern social communication strategies.

- Implementation of capacity – building programs for all concerned state officials and persons involved in the appointment process, on the non- discriminatory nature of temporary special measures and its importance in achieving de facto equality of men and women.
- Educating and training law enforcement personnel on human rights mechanisms relevant to their work whether they`re working on files of (transitional justice, human trafficking , detention , gender , domestic violence , respecting human rights , university and school curricula , security forces and cultural heritage) these programs must be implemented with the participation of national institutions and NGOs.
- Continue building a culture on human rights through human rights awareness programs , especially among women, children and persons with disabilities.
- Raising awareness among political leaders and the general public that the complete , free and democratic participation of women on an equal basis with men in the political and public life is considered essential to achieve complete realization of women`s human rights .
- Providing training for the judiciary , law enforcement personnel and boarder policemen on early identification of women and girls who are victims of trafficking and ensure their transfer to the bodies that provide appropriate services and strict application of the relevant provisions of the Criminal Code .
- Increasing awareness –raising activities in the media and declare inadmissibility of subjects related to (violence against women , harmful effects of early and forced marriage , means of protection that are available to women when reported that there are crimes committed against them , raising awareness about the importance of ethnic and racial diversity and elimination of racial discrimination , as well as raising awareness on the elimination of war remnants , raising awareness of the danger of drugs among school students and rights of vulnerable groups.
- Continue efforts to promote education and training on human rights criteria and international humanitarian law targeted law enforcement personnel who works in armed forces, security services including popular mobilization forces.

- Continue building a culture of human rights through conducting human rights awareness raising programs, and standardizing efforts aimed at enhancing and promoting them among the general population especially among women, children and persons with disabilities.
- Adopt necessary measures to build capacities in the field of human rights.
- Raising awareness on key provisions to legislate a domestic violence law among all relevant stakeholders including women, men , law enforcement personnel , religious leaders and civil society , in order to ensure its effective implementation .
- Continue to strengthen efforts made in educational programs and building capacities of workers in the agencies responsible for combating human trafficking especially women and children.
- Increasing education and awareness on the strategy to combat violence against women in order to ensure its effective implementation.
- Prohibition and eradication of harmful practices that discriminate against women and girls , including early , forced and temporarily marriage as well as female genital mutilation ,all that through raising general awareness about the negative effects of these practices.

Iraqi Constitution	UPR recommendations	Notes of Arab Human Rights Committee	Notes of CEDAW Committee	Comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Related Conventions
	(48)(85)(62)(73) (82)(90)(206) (249)(262)(270)	13/55 103	(7) (18/B) (20/C) (22/C) (45)			All conventions

The body responsible for implementation and the supporting bodies:

- **Supreme Judicial Council**
- **Ministry of Labor and social affairs – commission on the care of persons with disabilities**
- **General secretariat of the council of ministers – legal department, women`s empowerment directorate.**
- **Ministry of Health**
- **Ministry of Interior**
- **Ministry of Defense**
- **Popular mobilization authority**
- **Higher Commission for combating Human Trafficking**
- **High commission on Human Rights**
- **Ministry of Defense – Human Rights Department**
- **Specialized civil society**

Implementation Mechanism

- **High Commission on Human Rights presented an integrated study about training programs in the field of human rights in order to implement the recommendations in cooperation with the relevant bodies .**
- **The sectorial bodies submitted a study on training programs that are important to complete the process of implementing the recommendations of each body.**
- **Holding Sectorial meetings to establish appropriate mechanisms to implement the training programs.**
- **Civil Society is actively involved in the implementation of training programs.**
- **Human rights Department / ministry of justice is responsible for monitoring the Implementation.**

Implementation period

- **The implementation of the recommendations begins immediately after the approval of the National Human Rights Plan, and that studies are completed within three months of work.**
- **Training programs are implemented continuously for the duration of implementing the national human rights plan.**
- **The implementation mechanism attached to this plan shall be approved for the distribution of activities within the plan period.**

section Twenty- five

Relationship with partners

Goal: Creating a safe environment for cooperation among partners in eliminating and follow-up the national human rights plan as well as joint coordination .

Collaborative work will obviously be essential to the success of work in the national plan, because human rights are of concern to all people and it is the responsibility of all people, with their different connections , to protect , respect and promote human rights , if the objective of the plan is to rebuild the system of protection, respect and promotion of human rights across Iraq then creating a cooperative environment will be more productive and closer to achieve these goals. The success of the national human rights plan called for a real assessment of the work of human rights institutions which are responsible for implementing part of the activities of the plan , thus after re-examining the content of the plan`s obligations , we found it is necessary to refer to the mechanisms of cooperation with the following bodies :

- **Cooperation with Kurdistan region**
- **Cooperation with the high commission of human rights**
- **Cooperation with committees , sections and departments of human rights**
- **Cooperation with specialized civil society**
- **Cooperation with partner international organizations in the development and implementation of the national plan.**

As follows:

First: Cooperation with Kurdistan region:

The Kurdistan regional government has established an office for the coordinator of international recommendations, to work as an administrative body in the council of ministers of Kurdistan regional government in order to follow-up the international obligations related to the Kurdistan regional government or to replay on reports of specialized international organizations , on the other hand , this office works as a coordinator between all agencies in the region and responsible to make quick arrangements for access to information and investigate alleged violations .

On the other hand the office worked closely with human rights department in the Ministry of justice to get information and coordination of joint efforts and partnerships between the two parties before the international organizations. The implementation of the national plan requires cooperation with the office of the coordinator of recommendations and through it with all institutions in the Kurdistan region.

It should be noted that the Kurdistan region, along with the federal governmental institutions, are bound by the same international obligations imposed on Iraq including the legislative, institutional and judicial and executive ones. The region must implement appropriate plans for the implementation of international recommendations in the field of human rights.

In accordance with the national plan , there is high-level and close cooperation with the office of the coordinator of international recommendations in order to implement the paragraphs that can be implemented in the region in cooperation with the sectorial bodies in the region , and the office of the coordinator of the recommendations will undertake the implementation of the paragraphs that are relevant or can be implemented at the regional level in coordination with the ministry of justice – human rights departments , in addition many direct activities can be implemented within the region . The recommendations coordinator`s office is responsible for adapting the plan to the work of the region`s institutions and civil society, and preparing implementation , follow-up mechanisms and timetables according to the annex of the national plan .

Second: Cooperation with the high commission of Human Rights

The High Commission of Human Rights Is a national institution concerned with human rights issues in accordance with the mechanisms of Paris Principles , the commission is formed in accordance with the law and exercises its duties in monitoring, receiving complaints, follow-up human rights conditions in Iraq in accordance with law. Human Right subject in Iraq may not be discussed without giving an active role to this institution, thus The National Plan will not disregard the role that the High commission of human rights can make, accordingly, the high commission of human rights is going to plan an active role at all stages of the national plan`s implementation and follow-up in accordance with the law, the high commission will also implement number of activities under this plan. The national plan will include in all its sections a mechanism of cooperation and coordination between the governmental institutions and human rights commission and it will have a view on all legislative, procedural proposals as well as accession to international conventions.

Third: Cooperation with Human Rights committees, sections and departments

The National Human Rights Plan put committees , directorates, departments , sections , all administrative formations or interim mechanisms that are established in all ministries and bodies that are not associated with ministries , the supreme judicial council , human rights committee in the council of representatives and human rights committees in governorates, as active partners in the implementation of the national human rights plan , each sectoral body will have a role to play under the plan and in accordance with its competence as it is the main implementing body . The plan will develop coordination mechanisms between human rights department in the ministry of justice and other formations and committees in order to collect the results of work and proposals as well as establishing arrangements for implementation if required, there will be many sectorial meetings of those committees and formations under the national plan and in accordance with the competence whenever necessary.

Fourth: cooperation with specialized civil society

In order to express everyone , the national plan must involve all actors in the file of human rights cause it provides the basis for cooperation with active , effective and specialized civil society who has a presence in the Iraqi arena through participating in the implementation and follow-up the implementation of the national plan . the national plan establishes mechanisms for the nomination of such organizations in an appropriate number that is not constant but changes as activities and specialization change , the plan also put some organizations with long experience in the independent and professional work , in the list of professional reference points for work , coordination , planning and implementation .

The organizations involved will be selected in two ways , the first through the NGOs directorate and the second one is through International organizations that nominate the second part of those organizations and since the plan will not form a clear committee or administration for it , thus the role of the organizations will be according to the activities and specialization in all cases , in addition to choosing other NGOs according to activities and in coordination with NGOs directorate .

Fifth: cooperation with international partner organizations in developing and implementing the National Plan

In accordance with the mandate given to international organizations working in Iraq whether under relevant Security Council resolutions or through direct bilateral agreements with the Iraqi government, the national human rights plan will not neglect the important and vital role of these organizations in the human rights file in Iraq. The national plan has established effective cooperation mechanisms for the participation of specialized international organizations in the process of preparing, implementing and follow-up the national plan, the national plan also established mechanisms for financing some activities by these organizations over the period of the national human rights plan. The role that these organizations can play is related to the importance of transferring expertise and framing the work of the government with specialized professional frameworks to ensure the effective implementation of the national plan and to maintain the principles of respect for human rights and the exchange of experiences , these organizations will also actively contribute to the process of nominating and selecting active civil society organizations in the national human rights plan . during the

stages of preparing the plan, many international organizations and United Nations Offices in Iraq expressed their desire to support the national human rights plan .

The national plan foresees that these organizations play their role in the process of preparing , implementing, monitoring and following-up to build a new Iraq in line with international human rights standards , the plan also bears in mind that there will be an important role for specialized international organizations in specific areas to support the national plan through their offices in Iraq , whether in the field of organized crime , combating human trafficking , mine removal, environment protection or the field of children or others .

Human rights department in the ministry of justice will be the link with these organizations directly or through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to make appropriate arrangements for the contribution of international organizations to the activities of the plan , with the submission of periodic reports on these contributions to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Section Twenty –Six

Follow-up of Implementation and Reporting

The Human Rights Department in the Ministry of justice undertakes the responsibility of the secretariat of the plan and bears the burden of accomplishing the following tasks:-

- Continually updating the database of the national human rights plan and this includes inter alia :-
- Names of coordinators of ministries and agencies that are not associated with a ministry and their contact information
- All communications related to implementation and follow-up
- Organizing and following-up meeting on the national human rights plan
 1. Organizing at least two public meetings on the National Plan during the implementation period , with the participation of representatives from ministries , international and Non – governmental organizations ,
 2. Holding Sectorial meetings on each topic of the recommendations
- It is allowed to organize meetings with the same sectorial bodies if they agree to this.
- Preparing and presentation of reports on meetings.
- Preparation of an annual report on the implementation of the plan presented to the general secretariat of the council of ministers.

The Role of the National Reports writing committee :-

- Human Rights Department will submit periodic reports to the National Report Writing Committee headed by the Minister of Justice and the membership of two representatives from the institutions that are concerned with the subject . This committee holds periodic meetings (every 3 months to study the percentage of accomplishment, evaluate the activities and the implementation of the national human rights plan).
- A representative from the Directorate of Non-Governmental Organizations and representatives from 3 effective organizations participate in the special meetings of the National Human Rights Plan.
- A representative from the High Commission on Human Rights participates in the meetings of the National Report Writing Committee.
- The Human Rights office of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq nominates a representative to attend the meetings of the National Report Writing Committee related to the national plan.
- The National Report Writing Committee approves on all reports before they are sent to the General secretariat of the Council of Ministers.

The period of implementation of the plan will be between 2021-2025 and ends with the discussion of the Iraqi report and its adoption in the fourth round within the UPR mechanism.

The Unified Implementation Mechanism of the National Human Rights Plan in Iraq 2021-2025

- **Subject of the recommendation or concluding observation of treaty committees and the universal periodic review:**
- **The main sectorial body responsible for implementation :**
- **Supporting and assisting actors :**
- **Specialized Civil Society :**
- **International organizations concerned with the subject of the paragraph:**
- **Implementation procedures**

Type of Recommendation	Studying the Implementation	Workshops & Meetings	Training Programs	Draft Laws	Plans and Strategies	Report on Accomplishment

- Timetable

(presented by the sectorial body responsible for implementation in coordination with the Ministry of justice)

Adoption of the Plan	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year
Type of Action					
Type of Action					
Type of Action					
Type of Action					
Type of Action					
Type of Action					

The Interim Report and the Final Report:

- **A Semi-annual report on the implementation procedures submitted by the sectorial authority responsible for implementation**
- **Annual report submitted by the sectorial authority responsible for implementation to the Ministry of justice .**
- **Final Report on Implementation presented by the sectorial body responsible for implementation**
- **The implementation mechanism model is used as the basis for the reports in question :**

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